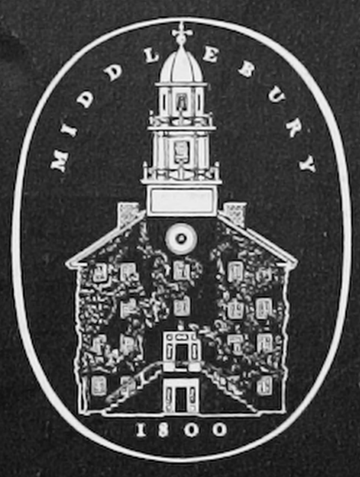
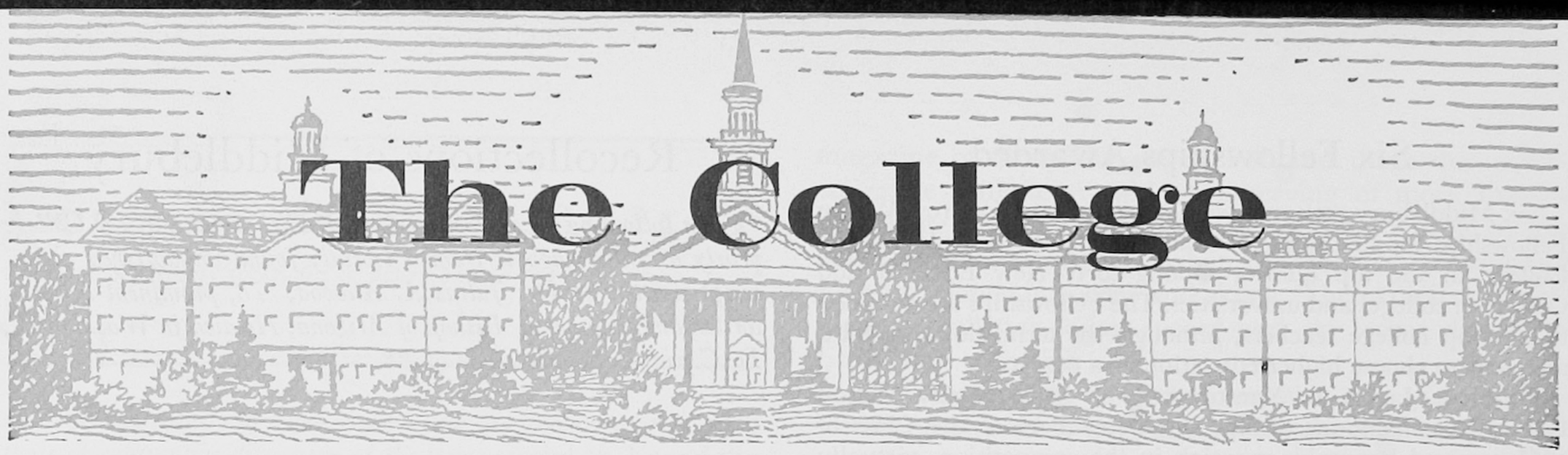
MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE

News Letter

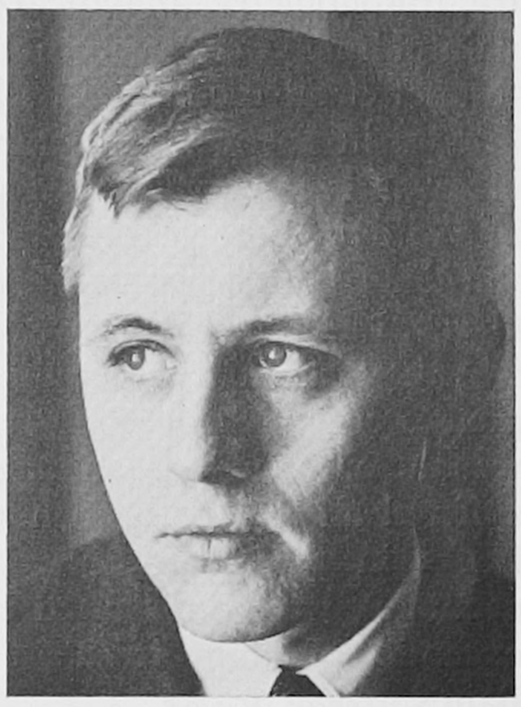


Spring 1965



New Dean of Men Appointed

Dr. George Dennis O'Brien will become Dean of Men on July 1, President James I. Armstrong announced recently. He is presently a philosophy professor and Assistant Dean of the College at Princeton University.



Dr. O'Brien

Dr. O'Brien, a member of the Princeton faculty since 1957, graduated with Phi Beta Kappa honors from Yale University in 1952. He received his doctorate in philosophy from the University of Chicago where he also did Carnegie research in university teaching. For the past four years he has conducted special honors seminars at La Salle College in Philadelphia. Previously he had taught at Rutgers University.

In announcing his appointment, Dr. Armstrong said: "Dr. O'Brien brings to the very important position of Dean of Men extensive experience as a teacher and administrator. He will be able, I am confident, to make a major contribution to the life of the College. We look forward with pleasure to his joining the faculty and staff of the College."

Dr. O'Brien is a contributor to numerous religious and philosophical journals including "Commonweal," "Journal of Religion," "Harvard Theological Review," "Thought" and the "International Philosophical Quarterly." He also is the author of two chapters in the forthcoming publication of "Intellectual History of Man." Currently he is doing research in philosophical theology and philosophy of history. A native of Chicago, he is married to the former Miss Judith A. Johnson. They have two children, Elizabeth Belle and Juliana Helen O'Brien.

Name Challenge Fund Vice Chairman

Jane Laux Brett, '46, has accepted the position of National Vice Chairman of the Middlebury College Challenge Fund. (*See page 2 for report on the progress of the Challenge Fund.*)

Mrs. Brett

Mrs. Brett, a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Middlebury, is vice president of A. G. Becker & Company, Inc., investment bankers. She is secretary of the Woman's Bond Club, vice president of the New York Society of Security Analysts, and a director of the Financial Analysts Federation. She resides in Bronxville, N.Y.

The Middlebury College Challenge Fund operates under the direction of the 175th Anniversary Council, of which L. Douglas Meredith is chairman. The National Campaign Chairman—chief volunteer officer of the fund raising organization—is Arnold R. LaForce, '35.

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Editor: George H. Huban.

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The Middlebury College faculty voted unanimously in favor of the student proposal for an academic honor code at an April 12 meeting. The code, which has received student approval (see page 12), now must receive the final approval of the Board of Trustees.

More than 1,500 applications were received by Middlebury College from secondary school teachers residing in all parts of the country for fifty grants awarded on April 15 for graduate work in drama at an Institute in Dramatic Arts and Literature to be established at the College's Bread Loaf School of English this summer under the provisions of the National Defense Act. Courses will be offered in Greek theatre, Shakespeare, modern drama and stagecraft. The Government will pay the cost of tuition for the teachers and provide a stipend for room and board. Dr. Paul M. Cubeta, Professor of English, is Director of the Bread Loaf School of English.

A grant has been received by Middlebury from the Charles A. Dana Foundation for the establishment of forty-five scholarships over the next three years for students attaining exceptional academic standing. The recipients to be known as Dana Scholars will be selected on the basis of academic excellence and demonstrated leadership in college and community activities. Scholarships will average $650 a year. The initial awards will be made to fifteen sophomores for the academic year 1965-66. In each of the subsequent two years, fifteen additional sophomores will be named. The conferring of a Dana Scholarship is considered to be one of the highest honors the College can bestow, and it is expected that the recipients will develop at Middlebury a sense of leadership and unity which will result in a "corps elite" to serve as an example and inspiration to other students. President Armstrong termed the gift a "major contribution to the College's scholarship resources." Last year the Dana Foundation awarded Middlebury a $300,000 challenge grant for the Charles A. Dana Auditorium, which is to be a part of the new Language Center now under construction.

The Paris group of Middlebury alumni met earlier in the year at the home of Mr. and Mrs. René Morize, '32, 77 Boulevard Suchet. Eighteen alums and spouses were present. The Morizes provided bountiful hospitality and Dr. and Mrs. Stephen A. Freeman told of their work in Europe. This alumni group plans another reunion dinner for May 4.

Dr. Ursula M. Heibges, instructor in classics, has won a coveted Prix de Rome bestowed by the American Academy in Rome for a year of study. She is one of fourteen artists and scholars to be chosen this year for the awards. Miss Heibges' project in Rome will be a study of musical element in the Comedy of Plautus. She refused a $3,000 grant from the American Association of Women for a year of graduate study because of her commitment to the Prix de Rome.

Coach Bobo Sheehan's freshman baseball coaching duties are being taken care of this spring by Wendy Forbes, varsity baseball coach, and Jerry Alaimo, freshman lacrosse coach. Bobo, who also coaches the championship varsity ski team, cracked a hip bone in a skiing accident in early April and is expected to be in traction at Porter Hospital until early June.

Letters to the Editor

Give me the liberty to know, to utter, and to argue freely.

JOHN MILTON

Letters from readers of The News Letter are welcome, particularly those of substantive discussion of the items covered by News Letter contributors.

To the Editor:

The Middlebury College News Letter ranks high in generating response from readers. Since the article on Sponsors For Educational Opportunity appeared ("A Chance To Help"—Winter Issue), Middlebury graduates across the country have been sending contributions and wishes for success. Several graduates in New York City have offered both time and money.

With these contributions from News Letter readers, SEO is sure of having some high school students in metropolitan New York colleges this fall. As more money is raised, more students will be helped. From the letters of those responding to the article, there was strong support of SEO's goal to help students from low-income families attend college. Especially appealing to many was SEO's working with students with average marks whose academic work is often held down only by social and economic barriers.

Another immediate result of the article is that SEO and one of its founders, John Halpin '59, will be discussed in a book being prepared for the New York Board of Education for use by guidance teachers in the city schools. The book's publishers found much appeal in the idea of young college graduates actively working on one of New York's more pressing problems.

Since the article was printed, two nationally known New York leaders have agreed to help SEO. Arthur Levitt, New York State Controller and former head of the Board of Education, is a member of SEO's advisory board. Dr. Kenneth Clark, director of the Social Dynamics Research Institute and a highly respected leader in the civil rights movement, has offered his services as technical consultant.

On behalf of SEO I would like to thank you for all your publication has done, plus thank the many Middlebury people who have taken an interest in our organization.

Stephfn E. Enroth, '59
220 Columbia Heights
Brooklyn Heights 1, N.Y.

To the Editor:

Congratulations on a very fine winter issue of The News Letter. You came quite close to being 100% successful in conveying the complete range of student- faculty-administration-alumni news and views. However, out of a magazine of some fifty pages, I should think that intercollegiate athletics would be deserving of more than a "one page spread." Athletics play a prominent role in any college's image, especially when Middlebury can boast of such excellence in soccer and skiing. The exploits of Middlebury's all-star laden soccer and ski teams deserve a better fate than this.

Also on the same subject, I am sure that most alumni would be interested in hearing from the Athletic Department about the role it expects to play in the rapidly unfolding "New Middlebury."

I just offer these ideas as possible suggestions in improving an otherwise almost perfect issue.

Richard Maine, '64
4804 Winslow Road
Baltimore, Maryland

To the Editor:

Hoorah and Hooray for the new *Books of Merit* section! My Princetonian husband looked puckish as I told him with pride of this new venture. For he knows as I do, the *Princeton Alumni Weekly* habit after which this marvelous new addition is patterned. May Dr. Armstrong continue to bring fresh stimulus from that august institution. This family supports him entirely. I especially favor the idea of foreign language reviews such as the one on Kafka by Dr. Neuse. Let's have some more—in French and Spanish and Russian!

Kudos, too, to Steve Enroth on his fine article. John, Mike, Steve and Gerry are involved in a most important venture, and it was wonderful to hear about it. Maybe this will stimulate similar activity in other large metropolitan areas.

Mary Jo Ageton Binder, '61
(Mrs. Robert H.)
7808 Maryknoll Avenue
Bethesda, Maryland 20034

To the Editor:

May I offer Dr. Littlefield and his colleagues my congratulations for the special book review section that appeared in the last number of The News Letter.

It was tastefully and skillfully done: a fine and careful selection among good books in a variety of fields. But let me thank the Editors most for printing Professor Neuse's review in German. Graduates of the Summer Language Schools at Middlebury, or former German majors, will not be alone in appreciating this. All readers must feel themselves dignified by your policy, which so uncommonly, yet unpretentiously reflects the intellectual life of the College.

John H. Hicks, '41

108 Lessey Street
Amherst, Massachusetts

Six Fellowships Awarded

Six Middlebury men and women have won Woodrow Wilson Fellowships for first-year graduate study next fall, placing the College in the top quarter among forty New England and Canadian colleges and universities. The Fellowships are designed to develop college teachers, although the terms do not bind a recipient to choose higher education as a career.

President James I. Armstrong—a 1946 Woodrow Wilson Fellow—also announced that three members of the Class of 1965 received honorable mention in the competition, virtually assuring them of fellowship support from other sources.

Among the Fellowship recipients (and fields of graduate study) are: Isabel Gomez Edwards, '63, English; Randolph D. Brock, III, '65, history; Eloise H. Carlton, '65, geology; Richard D. Chambers, Jr., '65, English; Elizabeth Fink, '65, history; and Peter M. Teige, '65, economics. Honorable mention recipients include Carol E. Burr, '65, Lydia Merritt, '65, and Edward J. Weissman, '65.

The Middlebury winners competed with students from Harvard and McGill Universities, M.I.T. and other larger institutions. On an international scale they are among 1,395 faculty-nominated scholars chosen from 11,000 competitors in 361 institutions. Each will receive tuition and fixed fees at a graduate school of his choice, plus $1,800 for living expenses.

College Expands Campus Land

The forthcoming purchase by the College of 265 acres of land from Homer B. and Katherine Hurd Harris of the Class of 1918, and their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. H. Blakely Harris, evidences an interest on the part of Middlebury College in the approach to the campus from the west. Title to the property is expected to pass in May.

Marked by wide plateaux and gently sloping hills, approximately half of the acreage is located on the north side of Route 125 leading west from Middlebury, adjoining the Blinn land which the College purchased in 1957, and which is adjacent to the land bordering Pearsons Hall and the Observatory. The other half of the acreage is on the south side of Route 125 across from the parcel on the north side and extending in a southerly direction over 2,000 feet and westerly for more than 2,400 feet. From its topmost point it commands a view of the College and the Green Mountains to the east, the Adirondacks to the west and Mount Mansfield to the north. (*Continued on page 68*)

Alumni Fund Progress Report

April 15, 1965	*April 15, 1964*
2,691 Contributors	2,739 Contributors
$70,218,83	$67,337.71

Goal for 1964–65: $100,000

President Armstrong in his message to alumni last fall said: "Demanding though our tasks will be as we prepare for next year's major effort, we must not neglect, *this year*, our tradition of annual giving. The Alumni Fund sustains and strengthens Middlebury today. More than this it represents a continuing support program by Middlebury men and women which in itself helps demonstrate an extraordinary potential for future development."

To meet this year's Alumni Fund goal, $29,781.17 is needed within the next few weeks. If you have not already contributed, please do so immediately by mailing your gift to: Gordon G. Perine, Director of Alumni Fund, Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont 05753.

Recollections of Middlebury

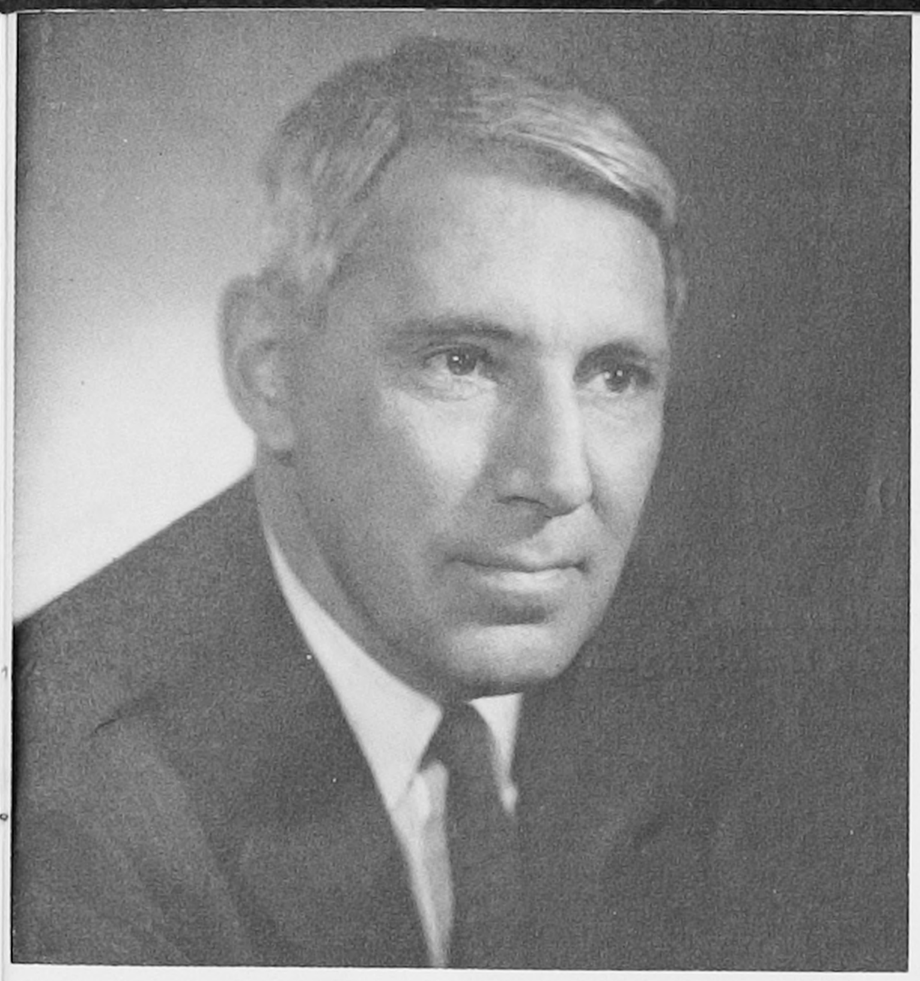
The following account of life in Middlebury and at the College nearly a century ago is from a recently found unpublished manuscript written by Dr. Julius A. Atwood, '78, prominent lecturer, writer and Episcopal Bishop of Arizona. He died in Washington, D. C., in 1945 at the age of 88.

Made to study at an early age, I spent twenty-one years in school, college and professional school. Especially, was I drilled in mathematics, which I hated and never could master. I went through arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, analytical geometry and calculus. What painful hours were spent in these studies! It was before the time of elective courses in school and college. I had little interest in science, but botany, geology, chemistry, physiology and zoology occupied a great deal of my student life, in addition to the years which were devoted to the study of the dead languages, as they were called in those days: Greek, Latin and Hebrew, which deserved the term, as it was the grammar rather than the literature of those languages on which the greater emphasis was laid. German was the only modern language which I studied and I have suffered all my life from not knowing French. The textbooks in philosophy, psychology, ethics and political economy, were antiquated enough, although I make an exception of Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations* and Alexander Bain's *Mental Science*.

Little time was given to the subjects in which I was especially interested—history, literature, rhetoric and international law. Fortunately, I had long hours to give, especially to the reading of history and English literature, outside of school hours and to a lesser extent, of Greek and Latin Authors, also French, German and Italian writers, but for the most part, through translations.

In those days, for good or ill, not much time was given to sports and athletics, but probably the ordinary student acquired more of that unpopular thing now called general culture than the school and college graduate of today. This modern demand for specialization and practicality may make men more proficient but hardly more cultivated and educated in the widest sense of those terms.

Settlers from Connecticut had founded in the last quarter of the eighteenth century, three townships in Vermont, naming two of them after New Haven and Salisbury, from whence they had come. The town which laid between the two was appropriately called Middlebury. It became the county seat and at one time was the most populous town in the State. Very few localities in the United States are more picturesque and beautiful than the Champlain Valley, bounded on the west by the lake of this name and the Adirondacks, and on the east by the Green Mountains, while rivers and lakes abound in the valley. My own home was seven miles distant from Middlebury, which was really the center of my youthful life until I reached the age of twenty-one. Unusual educational advantages were to be found there which could not be found in the smaller towns where there were only (*Please turn to page 68*)



Change & Permanence

By Dr. James I. Armstrong

This text is the substance of Dr. Armstrong's remarks delivered at several alumni dinners during the winter.

A year and a half ago I was about the business of teaching—now I am greatly honored and privileged to speak for Middlebury College as her President with a deep and everlasting commitment to the "life-line" of teaching. I find myself completely caught up in the spirit of our college—the college of liberal education; a collegium—i.e. a gathering together of men and women with a common purpose, teacher and student, faculty and administration, trustees and alumni-alumnae; a college with a high national and international standing and responsibility; a coeducational college—the leading edge of American education.

I have spoken so often about the College that I begin to find it hard to remember what I have said to whom—and my trouble here is not the fear of repetition but of omission—for there is so much I want to tell you about Middlebury—the plans we have; the needs we must meet; the accomplishments to date. I'll make my choices, and then you can ask me any questions you wish.

I want then to share with you rationally but passionately the imperatives of Middlebury as we see them. And in thinking about this, it seemed to me that my classical background might run interference for me.

I refer to a kind of fundamental paradox in the way two great Pre-Socratic philosophers viewed the world—one of them—by name Heraclitus—concluded from his observations that reality is change—that everything is always changing, that all is flux. He maintained colorfully that a man could never set foot twice in the same river, for the river was never twice the same. The other philosopher—Parmenides by name—drew a different conclusion: he saw change as ephemeral and real reality in permanence—in what he saw to be the continuing and underlying principles which he called the "One" or the "Unifying Force."

Both philosophers have something to say to us in education in America and at Middlebury. We know that exceedingly rapid change is indeed upon us—that we must adapt ourselves to a world freighted with new knowledge, with new power, an accelerated pace of convergence of man upon man such as we have never known before. To these changes Middlebury has been and must continue to adapt if she is to meet her responsibilities; yet the point of adaptation is precisely Parmenidean—it is to preserve what is, we believe, everlastingly important, unchanging—i.e. liberal learning—a point of view toward learning which is *open*, which aims to free the mind from provincialisms of time and place and attitude, the nurturing of true independence such that a man or woman carries *within* him or her the power of independent thought and responsibility.

What then must we do? What are our needs? These will be first determined by our purpose—and I shall keep saying again and again—our first purpose is the *college purpose*—to teach. We must have teachers who care about their subjects and their students. The whole edifice of our College *depends* upon the quality of our faculty—men and women who are continuously learning so that they may teach with a touch of fire to kindle learning among others. The touchstone of our vitality is our faculty—hence we know what we must do—we must have the power and the energy at Middlebury to support first-rate teaching in every way we can—salaries, research, library, leaves for study and research, good students with a strong scholarship program. (*Please turn to page 62*)

ALUMNI GATHER FOR REUNION DINNERS

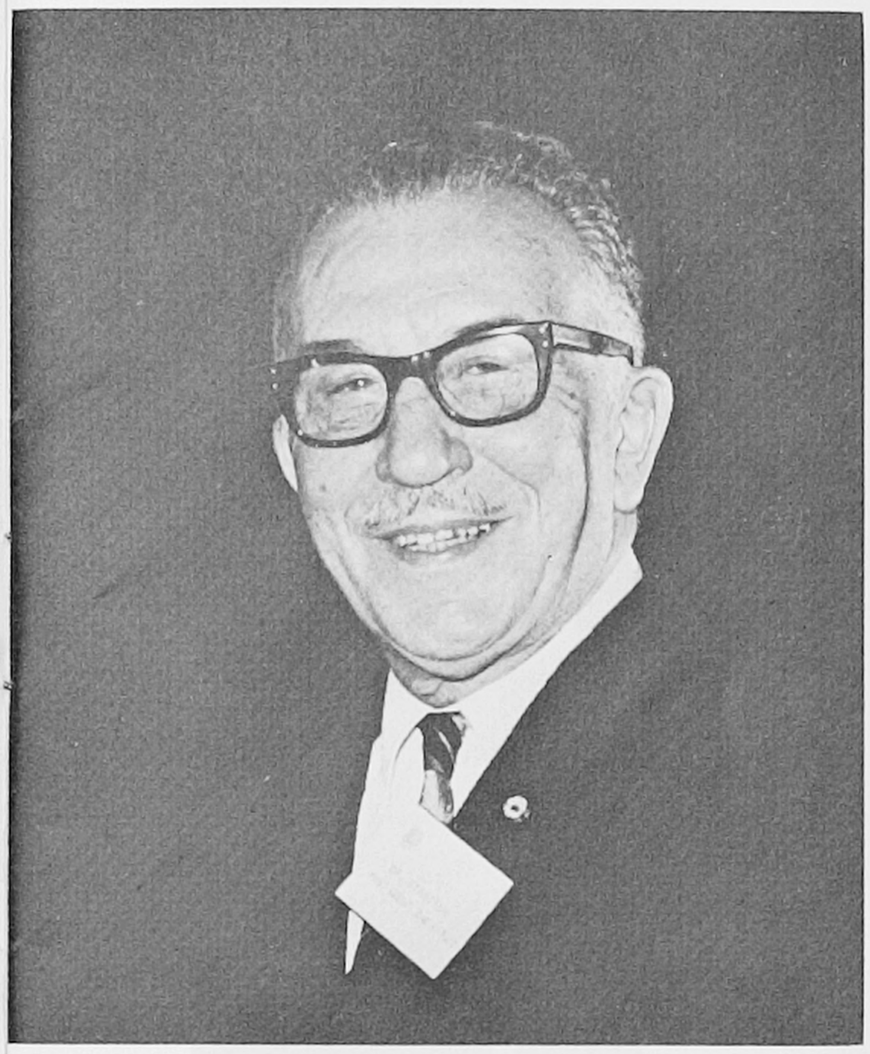
President and Mrs. James I. Armstrong traveled to Denver, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago, Detroit and Cleveland to attend alumni dinners for the first time in these cities. Reunion dinners were well attended with more than 500 people in attendance. Accompanying Dr. and Mrs. Armstrong were Vice President and Mrs. Walter E. Brooker, National Alumni President and Mrs. George Berry, and Gordon C. Perine, Director of Alumni Relations. Dr. Armstrong in his talks at these dinners stressed the point that "it is the College's responsibility to provide an academic, residential world in which there may be the best kind of interaction between student and teacher . . . where there is the possibility of a kind of vibrant reciprocity." (See page 1 for the complete text of the President's remarks.)

Chairmen of the western dinners were: Denver, Robert Boucher, '49; San Francisco, Phillip Hoffmire, '49, and Henry Moody, '59; Los Angeles, Richard McKenzie, '48; Chicago, Robert J. M. Matteson, '38; Detroit, Raymond Ablondi, '52; Cleveland, William Houghton, '56.

Reunion dinners were also held in the New Jersey area with William Weier, '33, as chairman, and in Rochester, N. Y., with Margaret Zornow Thomas, '57, in charge of dinner arrangements. Speakers at these dinners included Dr. Thomas H. Reynolds, Dean of the College, Arnold R. LaForce, '35, chairman of the Challenge Fund, Chaplain Charles P. Scott, and Mr. Perine.

A large number of alumni, parents and friends attended the reunion dinner held at Denver. Above—Robert Boucher, '49, chairman of the committee in charge of arrangements, President Armstrong, and Barbara Brooker, '40. Below—among the parents attending the Denver dinner were (from left) Mr. and Mrs. MacKella (daughter Michele, '68), Mr. Gray (daughter, Linda, '68), and Mrs. Stonington (son, David, '66).

Gordon Perine, '49, Director of Alumni Relations, and (from left) Betsy Guillan, Hugh McLearn, Patricia McLearn, '53, and Bruce Guillan, '50, meet before Denver dinner.



President Emeritus Samuel S. Stratton and honorary member of the class of 1963.

President Armstrong and Egbert C. Hadley, '10, chairman of the Board of Trustees, exchange best wishes for the success of the Challenge Fund.

Largest of the newly announced gifts made known at the April Leadership Conference, was $397,500 from an anonymous donor for the building of a Music and Fine Arts Center. This represents one-third of the estimate cost of this new facility.

Two foundation gifts, totaling $315,000, were received toward completion of the Edwin S. S. Sunderland Language Center begun last fall. A parent and a corporation have contributed $14,500 toward a proposed Science Center. And gifts of $244,766 from six alumni accounted for over half of the $462,666 in new endowment funds contributed to date.

During the three day Leadership Conference members of the faculty and staff of the College spoke on the following subjects: *Student Life at Middlebury*, Dean Elizabeth Kelly; *Admissions*, Director of Admissions Fred Neuberger; *Fine Arts at Middlebury*, Professor Arthur K. D. Healy; *The College Today*, Dean Thomas H. Reynolds; *Humanities at Middlebury*, Professor Paul M. Cubeta; *New Vistas for the Library*, Librarian John R. McKenna; *Science and the Liberal Arts*, Professor Grant H. Harnest; *Religion and the Chapel*, College Chaplain Charles P. Scott. The Conference ended with an address by President James I. Armstrong entitled *Looking Ahead*.

Members of the "Dissipated Eight" entertain.

Jane Laux Brett, '46, (left) national vice chairman, and Nancy Walker Faulkner, '55, executive vice president of the Greater Boston Division, point out that contributions will be needed from all alumni if the Challenge Fund is to meet its goal.

Challenge Fund Approaches Two Million Dollar Mark

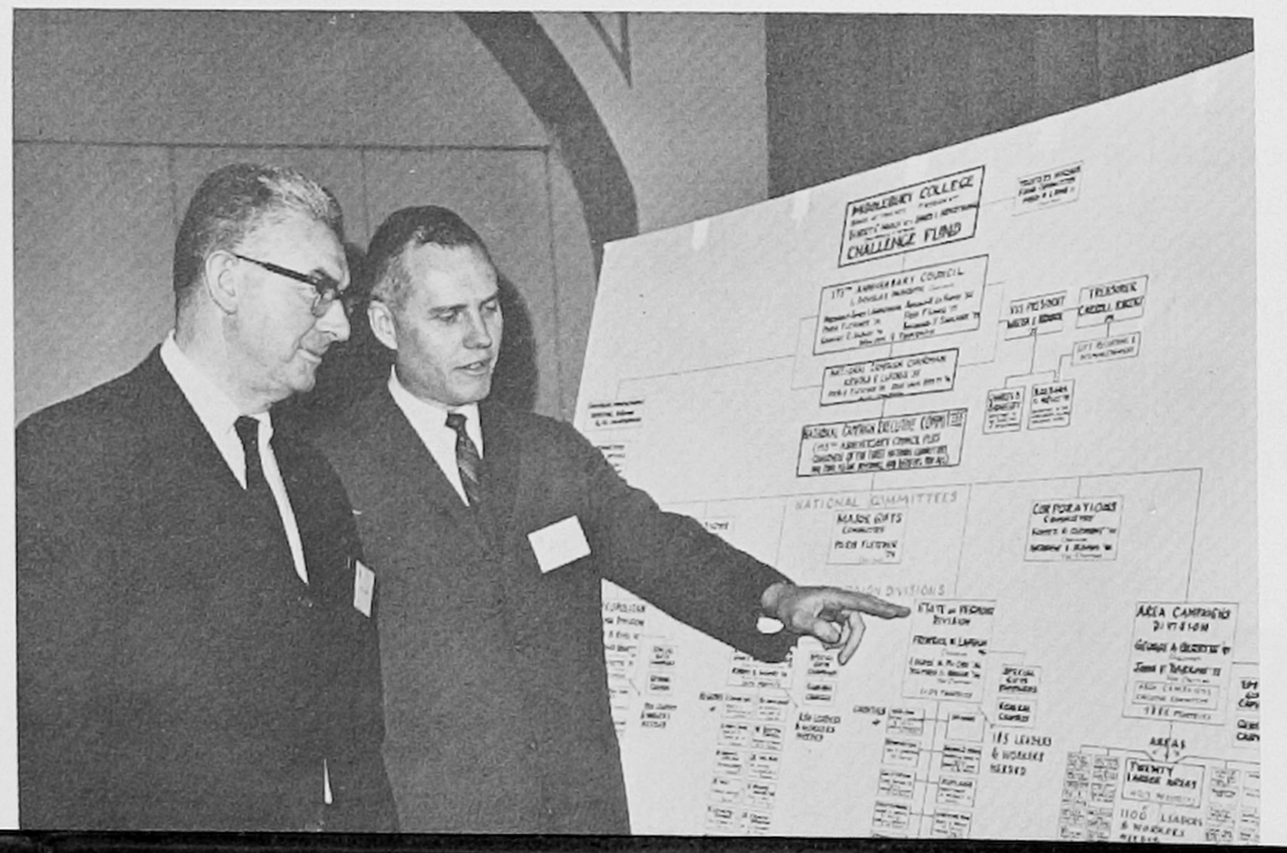
Campaign volunteers attend three day Leadership Conference at the College

Arnold R. LaForce, '35, national campaign chairman.

The Middlebury College Challenge Fund has received seventeen major gifts totaling $1,189,66 since its public announcement a little over two months ago in New York. (*Pictures on these pages were taken at the New York dinner attended by more than 150 trustees, faculty and alumni.*) The announcement of the remarkable progress of the Challenge Fund was made on April 12 by Arnold R. LaForce, '35, national campaign chairman, at a Leadership Conference held at the College for nearly 100 campaign volunteers. Of the amount announced by Mr. LaForce, $727,000 was given toward the construction of new academic buildings and $462,666 for additional endowment.

The newly reported funds are in addition to previously announced gifts and pledges from the College's trustees and officers of $725,000 to make a grand total of $1,914,666. The Challenge Fund campaign is divided into Major Gifts phase, now underway; a Special Gifts phase, beginning in the fall of 1965; and a General Canvass, which will occupy the winter of 1965–66.

Goal of the Challenge Fund is $6.6 million of which $3.4 million must be obtained from private donors to earn a $1.7 million Ford Foundation grant.



Chester H. Clemens, '33, (left) chairman of the Greater Boston Division, and Robert B. Rivel, '42, chairman of the Metropolitan New York Division.

Opposite page: Andrew J. Namm, '50, (left) vice president of the corporation committee, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Kelly, Dean of Women; and Robert E. Cleary, '50, chairman of the special gifts committee of the Greater Boston Division.

degree from the American College of Life Underwriters in 1942, he served as a reporter on the *New York Post* (1933–35). Mr. Weir has held a number of responsible positions with Prudential since joining this company in 1935. From 1951–53 he was an instructor at Fairleigh Dickinson College. Currently he is president of the New Jersey & Pennsylvania Alumni District.

Mr. Yeomans is assistant manager of the Distribution Division of Eastman Kodak Co. in Rochester, N.Y. He was a graduate student at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, as a Dutton Fellow in 1933–34, and attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as a Sloan Fellow in 1940–41. He has been an active Alumni Fund worker for several years, and is now serving as president of the New York State Alumni District. Mr. Yeomans has been associated with Eastman Kodak for thirty years.

Mr. Horr, Westfield, N.J., is Treasurer of Spray Drying Service, Inc., and New Jersey Regional Vice Chairman, Metropolitan New York Division of the Middlebury College Challenge Fund. He is a graduate of the American Institute of Banking, and was associated with the Bank of New York from 1935 to 1946, prior to joining Spray Drying Service, Inc. Mr. Horr served as class secretary and a member of the Alumni Council from 1957 to 1962.

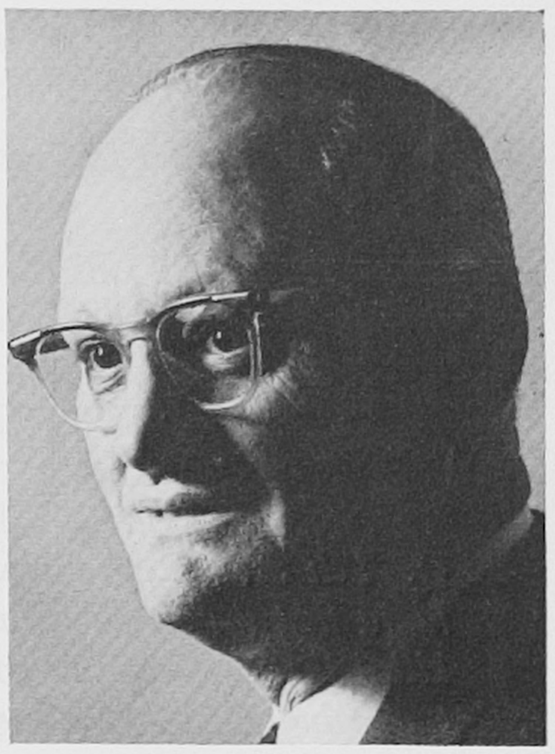
Mr. Whitney, East Orange, N.J., is Technical Assistant to the Production Manager of the Dutch Boy Division of the National Lead Co., and president of the New York Society for Paint Technology. He was a paint chemist with the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. before joining the Titanium Division of the National Lead Co. in 1937 as a pigment chemist. Mr. Whitney, who did graduate work at St. Johns and Rutgers, has co-authored several papers on paint and pigment technology. He is class secretary and a member of the Alumni Council.

Dr. Ide, Rochester, N.Y., is a member of the Board of Directors of the Rochester Academy of Medicine. He received his M.D. degree from the University of Rochester, and is a former president of the Rochester Pathological Society. He served as secretary of the Monroe Medical Society from 1958 to 1963. Dr. Ide is presently Chief of Radiology at the Highland Hospital, consultant in Radiology at the Veterans Administration Hospital and consultant for the Eastman Kodak Co.

Alan Wolfley, Lewiston, N.Y., is Vice President of The Carborundum Co. After receiving his M.B.A. degree from the Harvard Graduate School of Business he held various international positions with Merck & Co., Rahway, N.J., and Standard Vacuum Oil Co. in New York and Tokyo. He left the position of assistant treasurer with Parke, Davis & Co. in 1964 to accept his present post with The Carborundum Co. Mr. Wolfley served as Class Fund Chairman (1957–64), and is class secretary and chairman of the Buffalo area for the Middlebury College Challenge Fund.

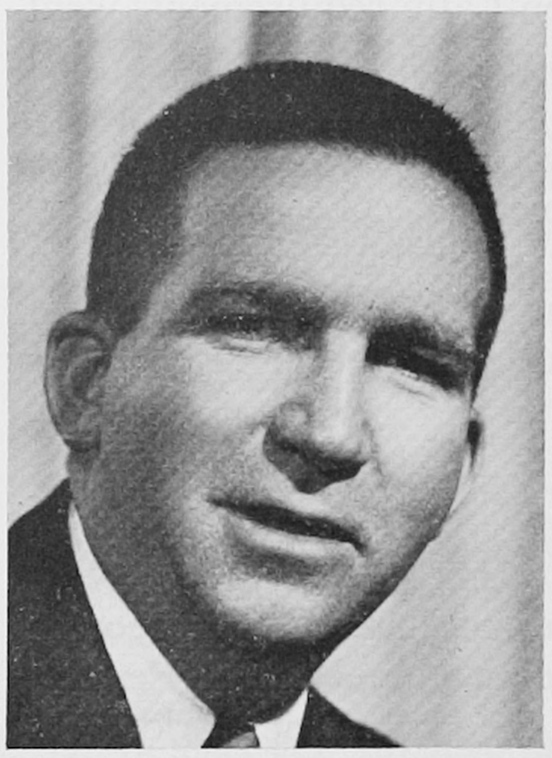
Mr. Bates, Huntington, N.Y., is Marketing Manager of the Oxford Paper Co. Following the award of an M.B.A. degree from Harvard Graduate School of Business in 1948, he was associated with the Bassick Co., Bridgeport, Conn., and the Fairchild Camera and Instrument Corp., Jamaica, N.Y. He served as management consultant for McKinsey & Co. and was manager of Oil Market Sales for the United States Rubber Co. before joining Oxford in 1963.

Mr. Ensinger, Eastchester, N.Y., is Vice President of the Chase Manhattan Bank, and a director of the National Foreign Trade Council, Inc., New York City. He has been associated with Chase since 1952. Mr. Ensinger has done advance study at Rutgers University Graduate School of Banking, Council on Foreign Relations, Inc., and the American Institute of Banking. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the California Ridge Civic Association of Eastchester, and an honorary member of the Association Nationale de Croix de Guerre, Paris.



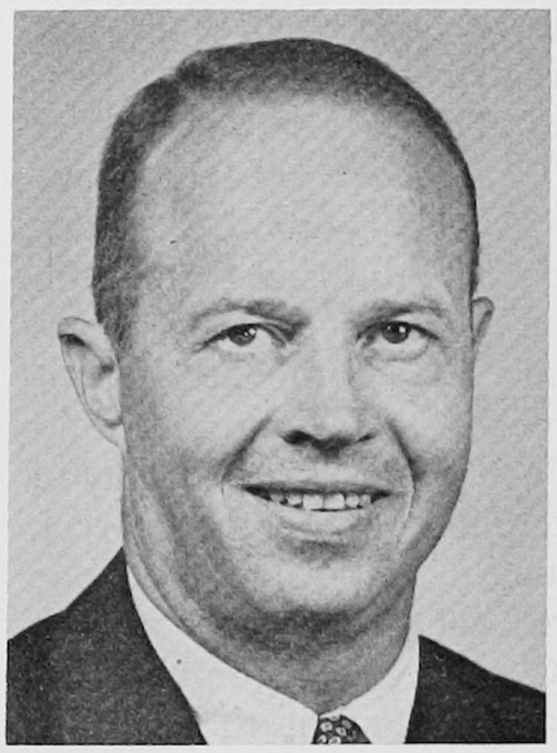
Candidates for president of the New Jersey-Pennsylvania District

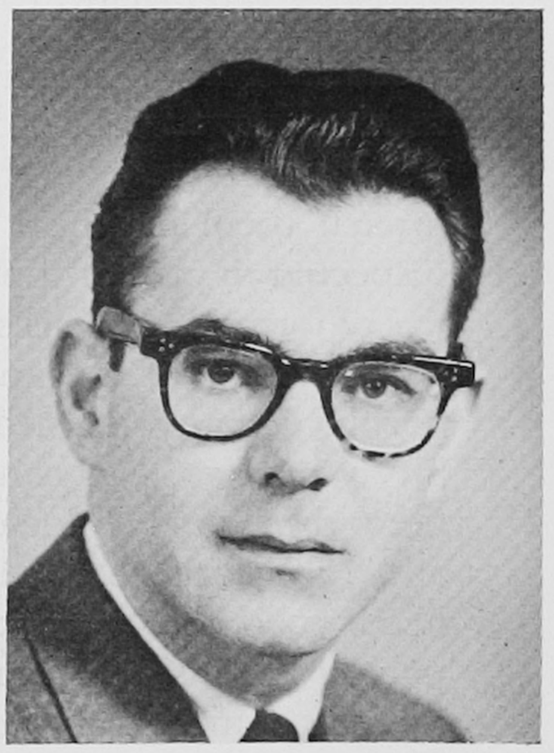
WILLIAM E. HORR, '33 RAYMOND L. WHITNEY, '35



New York State District nominees for president

ALAN WOLFLEY, '45 A. GORDON IDE, '33





Nominees for president of New York City District

FREDERICK F. BATES, '42 LEWIS G. ENSINGER, '42

The Nominees For Middlebury Alumni Posts

ADRIAN C. LEIBY, '25, has been nominated for Alumni Term Membership (five years) on the Middlebury College Board of Trustees by the National Nominating Committee headed by George A. Berry III, '41.

To be National President, the committee has nominated *Randall W. Hoffman, '37, William S. Weir, '33,* and *George E. Yeomans, '33.*

Alumni will also vote on proposed nominees for presidents of the following districts: New Jersey & Pennsylvania, *William E. Horr, '33,* and *Raymond L. Whitney, '35;* New York State, *Alan Wolfley, '45,* and *A. Gordon Ide, '33;* New York City District (N.Y.C., Westchester, Long Island) *Frederick F. Bates, '42,* and *Lewis G. Ensinger, '42.*

The 1965 spring election will be held by mail and ballots should reach readers of THE NEWS LETTER about the time this issue reaches each alumnus. All ballots must be signed and returned to the Alumni Secretary at the College by June 5, 1965.

Mr. Leiby is a partner in the law firm of Le Boeuf, Lamb and Leiby in New York City, and is secretary and director of the Hackensack Water Co., Weehawken, N.J. A historian and author, he lives in Bergenfield, N.J. Mr. Leiby received his LL.B. degree from Columbia in 1929, and for many years has served the College and its alumni in numerous capacities. He is a member of the Bergen County Historical Society and a fellow of the New Jersey Historical Society.

Mr. Hoffman is Dean of Students at Hofstra College and resides in Hempstead, N.Y. He is author of numerous books and articles on higher education, orientation and teaching, and student problems. He received his M.A. degree from Boston University, and has taught at the Tilton School and Northeastern University. Mr. Hoffman served as Assistant Director of Admissions at Middlebury College, 1938–42, and was Dean of

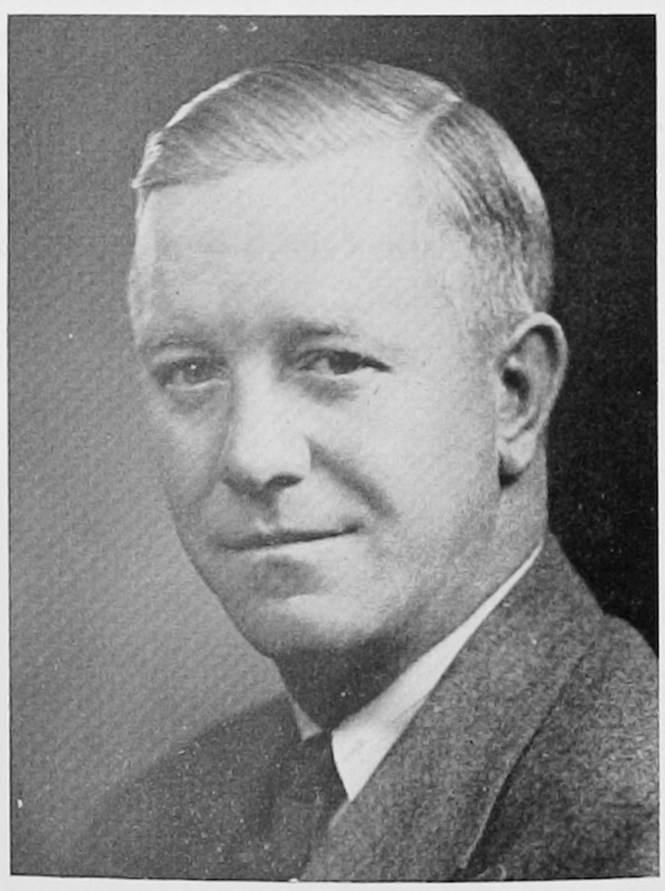
ADRIAN C. LEIBY, '25
Nominated for alumni trustee

Worcester Junior College before joining the administrative staff of Hofstra College as Assistant Dean of Students in 1951. He is now president of the New York City Alumni District.

Mr. Weir of Fair Haven, N.J., is Associate Director of Public Relations and Advertising of the Prudential Insurance Company of America. He is instructor in advertising at Rutgers University, Extension Division, and is serving as executive vice president of the Advertising Club of New Jersey. Before receiving his C.L.U.

RANDALL W. HOFFMAN, '37

Nominees for national president
WILLIAM S. WEIR, '33



GEORGE E. YEOMANS, '33

twice the distance and no time lag. This could be called an anthropological truth, and the corollary would be: *Understand all* the evidence, of which you yourself are a part. But in addition to a socio-anthropological view of the ancient world, and we must recall that materials are limited, far more limited than a modern student of anthropology would need for serious investigation, we have art. Of the fourteen centuries of the Greek and Greco-Roman world, two or a little more have left us wonderful artifacts. Painting has suffered badly and only vases remain, sculpture is fragmentary and often in copy, architectural remains are usually ruinous. Literature has fared well and we have some few dozens of books of remarkably high achievement. Not only do they stand in relationship to their society, as Classical scholarship has painstakingly pointed out and as we might have suspected beforehand, but they are intrinsically good in themselves, even perceived by our un-Greek twentieth century eyes. Their ideas are wonderful; their form is at times even more brilliant.

Q. But, more specifically, what are you at Middlebury doing in Classics?

A. First, of course, we teach the Greek and Latin languages. I say first because language proficiency must come first, and is a *sine qua non*. But we feel literature and literary attitudes must be taught from the beginning with the language. We avoid where possible the crust of older scholarship's special nomenclatures. *Asyndeton*, a term invented by the Hellenistic schoolmasters, is now just omission of an *et*, and *litotes* a double negative. We wish to free the student's attention for things of value and importance, and much of the para-language, or language about language, never had value to begin with. Students must learn to read with facility and accuracy, and they must learn to cover large amounts of text. If a student in Junior level French reads 40 to 80 pages in an assignment, Classics students must not be content with studying out a page and a half. If a student cannot read a book of the *Aeneid* in a week and reread it in an afternoon, he will not see the overall pattern and can hardly appreciate the art.

Q. Your classes are presumably small?

A. Yes, our work in the central part of the program usually entails about a dozen or so students to five or less in a given class. But we teach Ancient History and Classics in Translation to larger groups; this not only gives us contact with a larger group of students, but many come from these courses into work in the languages. We like the small classes with an essentially seminar or conference spirit, and feel this intimate contact with our students is very important. An expensive education, as is often remarked.

Q. What kinds of students do you have, what are their programs and purposes?

A. We offer a regular program in Greek, Latin and Classics (Greek and Latin) for the general liberal arts student who wishes to study the Classics for their own value; this seems to us the most important program we offer. But a student interested in high school teaching can take Latin and Teacher Training and qualify in many states for a teaching position. Or the student can do Latin here and go on to a Master of Arts in Teaching degree, as several of our people have done; this higher qualification is usually recommended if the student can support the additional expense. Some of our students are preparing for study in Comparative Literature in graduate schools, and study one or more Modern Languages as well as Latin or Greek. We recommend this heartily and think of Comparative Literature on the graduate level as a very exciting kind of work. Finally, we have students intending to pursue a Doctor's degree in Classics. For them the way is steep and in many ways narrow: Four years of Latin, three of Greek, some French if the student has high school French behind him, two or three years of German. We regret the lack of elective breadth but if the man is going to be a professional classicist, he must have these studies before entering an advanced program, or make things up later. Pre-professional Classics becomes as tight as pre-professional Chemistry. Again, for certain students, this makes educational sense, if poison for others.

Q. In what new directions are you involved in the Classics Department?

A. As a point of primary importance, we are working in the structural analysis of the creative or poetic part of ancient literature. Literary criticism has, especially in our field, traditionally been oriented to meaning and its indirect aspects. We feel that form, which is to the artist almost the whole of the endeavor, has been neglected or treated as purely decorative, and we are trying to study analytically and at the same time esthetically the manifold subtleties of structure. Phonetics and interior phonetic patterning, phrase structure, rhythm restored from paper scansion to beat and pulse, dynamics of intensity, focus and motion—these we see as the finite core of the mechanics of a poem, which is an "artifact" which plays intricately with these elements and signifies "meaning" simultaneously, interrelatedly, and yet apart.

Q. Then you seem to favor art for art's sake?

A. If I may answer a question by another, what other sake does art legitimately (*Please turn to page 63*)

DR. WILLIAM HARRIS, CHAIRMAN OF THE CLASSICS DEPARTMENT

Answers some questions regarding the intent, methods, activities, and results of work in the Classics.

THE CLASSICS AT MIDDLEBURY

Q. Tell us, quite frankly, are the Classics dead? We had heard that the second phrase of the old proverb "First they killed the ancients, and now they're killing me" had been turned into the past passive.

A. Oh no, we are quite alive and Classics Departments are flourishing in a modest way all over the country. Student enrollments descended rapidly some twenty-five years ago when Latin requirements went out, and a low point was reached right after World War II. But the removal of requirements and automatic reasons for studying Classics was a good thing, and the rebuilding in American colleges since 1950 has been based on a new and positive approach; in the last five or six years a new kind of Classics student has appeared, and we prefer him by far to his older weakly motivated brother.

Q. What is the "state of the Classics" at this point, somewhat past the middle mark of the century?

A. The great classical authors have always become involved in some sort of educational enterprise, first in the scribal tradition of the Hellenistic world, then as a formal part of the required Roman education, in the awakening Renaissance world, and in the nineteenth century's new attitudes toward knowledge and material for investigation. The society needed and used the artists, but it did not use what it did not specifically need, and a great part of the original artistic endeavor was ignored and perverted. Now that we no longer require the Classics, we are free to approach them for their own value, and we find unsuspected depths of thought and unsuspected subtleties of form. This marks the beginning of a new spirit in the field, and we can only marvel how little of importance many learned men seemed to understand fifty years ago. Nor can we at this point stress any of the old arguments for discipline of the mind. Greek and Latin are hard languages, to be sure, and one needs good wits to work with them. But surely a great part of the insistence on Classics as "genuinely hard subjects which train the mind and fit the man or woman for life" was derivative from the Protestant work ethic; a man with a ready supply of accurately tabulated irregular verbs would probably make a fine clerk, but he would not make an artist, and he would probably have little understanding of the art of words. After all the mind is not a great muscle which strengthens by flexing.

Q. How do the Classics fit into our world from the cultural point of view: Are they not our roots: Does not much of the vitality of our present society stem from the germinative force of the Greeks?

A. I note the biological cast of your terms, and must remark that society and the progress, or as the Greeks said *regress*, of mankind is not a botanical notion. We often use vague or transferred language to describe that which we do not fully understand; the poet and scientist symbolize in order to try to understand. But we must remember several hard facts: we are alive and walking on the face of the earth, and the Greeks have all passed away. I knew a man once who said he knew Cicero better than anyone alive. Wrong, or a terrible unperceptive mentality! And then the Greek, for all the pious identifications of the more sympathetic souls, was distinctly unlike us. As we discount the medieval estimation of Virgil as a proto-saint, let us discount Socrates as a pre-Christian; let us recall that the social divisiveness of the 5th century B.C. is perhaps in spirit and practice intolerable to us in some ways. Attitudes towards gods, society, women and slaves, sex and the pleasures of a good life are virtually antithetical to our ideas. "Roots" are deeper in the fabric of the mind, and are not to be found in the literary and archaeological leftovers of a remote past.

Q. Are you then saying that the ancient world is without meaning to us?

A. Certainly not. We find in the Greeks (the Romans are more like us, with our organizing virtues and so many of our faults present) a world now refreshingly, now shockingly different, and bit by bit we come to realize as we study their literature that behind the familiar often lurks the utterly strange. A world five thousand miles and two and a half thousand years away must be different. So are the Munduguma with

Entrance to Emma Willard House

EMMA WILLARD HOUSE

THE ADMISSIONS CENTER

THE ADMISSIONS OFFICE in recent years has outgrown its accommodations in Old Chapel with Director of Admissions Fred Neuberger and his staff interviewing over 3,000 applicants on the campus each year, and dealing with an enormous amount of paper work and personal correspondence leading up to each completed application. For example, there were 13,000 requests for catalogues and information about the College during the 1964–65 academic year, with over a thousand inquiries a month during the height of the season. Most of these requests received personal replies.

Earlier this year a happy suggestion was made, and the College moved the Admission Office to the Emma Willard House after extensive renovation both inside and out had converted this facility to an efficient Admission Center with plenty of space for offices, interviewing and waiting rooms, storage place for records, and adequate parking.

Under the advice and guidance of Mrs. James I. Armstrong, Dean Elizabeth B. Kelly, and Harvey N. Drinkwine, Superintendent of Plant Maintenance and Operation, the renovations were done by employees of the College.

The nine room brick Emma Willard House, constructed in 1811 and adjacent to the lower campus, was used as both a residence (*Continued on page 63*)

Arriving for interviews

Corner of the spacious waiting room

Interview with students and parents

New accommodations provide ample office space (Miss Hall, Mr. Sommers, Mr. Neuberger check a candidate's folder)

There is now plenty of room for files in the new Admissions facility. Filing cabinets behind secretary Mrs. Collins hold 1965 applications for admission.

James C. McLeod

forms of political democracy.

The four freedoms, we know, are the basis of our nation's freedom. They are going to evolve, in very disorderly fashion and rebellious eruptions, in the years ahead.

Freedom of expression is at the heart of the California revolt. Students have the right to express themselves on minor and major issues. They do and we should listen! They have the right to vote at 21 and feel they should have it earlier since they can be drafted and find themselves in a country like Viet Nam protecting these same freedoms.

They have the right of assembly and this is a vast improvement over the various types of mass demonstrations of recent years. They want the right to picket without interference and, in worthy causes such as the racial controversies, they have conducted themselves well and effectively. Picketing raises questions, however. Will they picket as individuals or as the representatives of their colleges and universities?

Yes, students are free but when they violate the law what action should be taken? Is it right to break a bad law? We can trace that back historically to our founding fathers. It is not yet resolved! When students are arrested and jailed, should they return to college without penalty? If they had to serve time, should we reinstate them? May they do anything they want to do—off campus? If this is still the college's business, what happened to the student's freedom?

The phrase "In Loco Parentis" is a constant in most articles on the subject of student freedom and it will continue to be omnipresent in spite of the fact that it is usually misused and has become a corruption of the original meaning. Parents still expect the college administration to exert authority over their sons and daughters but, ironically, are furious when we suspend or exclude them, even though the action resulted from recommendation by their peers and a review by a faculty-student committee. It is not unusual to have prominent businessmen request permission to send their lawyers to the campus to appear on behalf of sons and daughters.

A former Dean of Men at Middlebury offers some nostalgic notes in his wonderful unfolding story of our Alma Mater, *Father Went To College*. An undergraduate feud springs up, and the law cracks down: "If any student shall be guilty of fighting, striking, quarreling, challenging, turbulent words or behavior, wearing women's apparel, fraud, lying, defamation, or any such like crimes, he shall be punished by fine, admonition, or other college punishment suited to the nature and demerit of the crime. If any student shall be guilty of blasphemy, robbery, fornication, theft, forgery, duelling, or any other crime for which an infamous punishment may be inflicted by the laws of the state, he shall be expelled. If any scholar shall be guilty of a profane oath or of profaning the name, word, or ordinance of God, he shall be admonished, punished by fine or otherwise, as the nature and circumstance of the offense may require. If any scholar shall assault, wound, or strike the President or a tutor, or shall maliciously and designedly break their window and doors, he shall be expelled." (W. Storrs Lee '28)*

Are there no moral assumptions for this age of chaotic moral revolution? Let me quote the provocative, stimulating and beautifully written volume by John Gardner. "*Individual Freedom*" he reminds us, "cannot stand against the powerful pressures that are brought against it unless it is supported by deep rooted habits of thinking and acting. If young people have been suckled on the legends of free men, if they have seen their fathers and grandfathers act in defense of freedom, if tradition instructs them how free men conduct themselves, the chances of freedom are relatively good. Men and women so instructed will 'augur misgovernment at a distance, and snuff the approach of tyranny in every tainted breeze.'"

We should not be surprised that these bright young men and women, who have met high standards in a competitive society, should appear to be rebellious. They are living in an age of extreme pressures—moral, academic, political and social. These young people who, often without com- (*Continued on page 63*)

*Father Went To College

ON THE CAMPUS

By James C. McLeod, '26

No generation of college students has been more critically examined than the present group now in attendance at our nearly 2,000 colleges and universities. The computers have been fed statistics and questions and the electronic wizards have returned the answers. Sociologists, psychologists, admissions officers, educational foundations, physicians and philosophers, journalists and clergymen, have all spoken through magazines, books, newspapers, television and radio. Right or wrong, they have reached an audience of millions. One can hardly name a national magazine which has not classified, categorized, scrutinized, indicted or praised today's college students.

One news-magazine summarized a study made by four sociologists at an eastern university with this one paragraph vignette: "He is idealistic but cheats on exams. He believes in romantic love yet attaches scant importance to chastity. He is religious but in a hazy, uncommitted way. In his business career he hopes to get ahead through hard work, but not at the expense of family life. He is, overall, a vaguely detached individual, hanging without much passion to the middle of the political road. Who is he? He is a typical college student."

We tried this profile on several students and they resented the conclusions. Their parents liked it even less!

Everywhere I travel, the question most frequently asked is, "What's happening to our young college people?" The ensuing conversation is punctuated with "Have you read this or that?" Thus, I return to the campus with more suggestions and books and articles I must read.

It is interesting to note that the freedoms which they are asserting, more strongly than ever before, are the same freedoms which are our heritage. That they emerge in a new context and take on new significance should come as no surprise. We have short memories if we fail to remember that some of their fathers paid with their lives to preserve them. If we but recall that this is a period of relocation, allocation, moving to suburbia, seeking a corner to which we can escape, plus a population explosion—we become more understanding and sympathic. We are all seeking freedom but, if we find it, we will do so within the crowd in a crowded world.

We seek freedom within ever increasing social pressures. No matter how much our spirits rebel we must reconcile ourselves to the fact that we live in a shrinking world in a shrinking universe. The physical exits keep closing!

How do these freedoms evolve in the academic world? Students are citizens and they do not lose their citizenship because they enroll in our colleges and universities. However, some modification is certain to take place when they enter a university or a college. Our educational institutions are not

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A Middlebury graduate of 1926, the author is Dean of Students at Northwestern University. Dr. and Mrs. McLeod have two Middlebury graduate daughters, Mrs. Mary Louise Aagaard, '52, and Mrs. Adrienne Heatley, '58. Their son James, Jr., attended Monmouth College, Ill. Dean McLeod has been a frequent preacher at Mead Chapel. He gave the Baccalaureate at the Sesquicentennial Anniversary of the College, and preached on the Sunday following President James I. Armstrong's inauguration, 1963. Dr. McLeod was graduated from Yale Divinity School in 1929 and holds honorary doctorates from Alfred University and Middlebury College. During World War II he served for nearly four years as Navy chaplain with the marines in this country and the South Pacific. He has been associated with Northwestern since 1946, and has served as Dean of Students for the past fifteen years. Dean McLeod was president of NASPA (Deans of Students and Deans of Men), 1963–64, and during the first semester of that year was a research fellow at Yale.

With more leisure time at his disposal, modern man will need something more than the pursuit of superficial pleasures to make his life more meaningful. The author, former board chairman of the New York Life Insurance Company and a member of the national Commission on the Humanities, explains how the humanities can nourish the inner man.

A Businessman's View of the Humanities

by Devereux C. Josephs

President Lyndon B. Johnson in a speech at Brown University, last September, said:
". . . and there simply just must be no neglect of the humanities. The values of our free and compassionate society are as vital to our national success as the skill of our technological and scientific age. And I look with greatest favor upon the proposal for a national foundation for the humanities."

This is not the first time in recent years that we have heard a cry for greater emphasis on the humanities. Lately this word has been frequently projected out of its academic environment into nonprofessional discussions.

If I may generalize for a moment, the word humanities, as currently used, is the popular antithesis of the sciences. In the shorthand of lay discussion, it represents that which is subjective, intellectual and sensitive in our lives as opposed to the materialistic, objective and tangible.

Of course, we need both, and one complements the other. Unfortunately for the parallel growth of our natures, science has captured the vast attention of young and old alike. A danger lies in our psychological approach. Generally speaking, we have become the spectators but not the participants of a fascinating scientific show from which we take home, for our own use, the abundance from Aladdin's lamp.

We would be foolish to bemoan science as materialistic because our scientists and engineers have, with great ingenuity, consistently found ways to apply their discoveries to our convenience and physical well-being. We clamor the loudest for the affluence and the comforts of life which are derivatives of the scientists' intellectual curiosity. We have a tendency to forget how little materialism exists as they seek for the truth, and how much they have enlarged our horizons, stimulated our imaginations and given us new habits of thought.

Nevertheless, the layman is more aware of the practical, tangible manifestations of science. It lifts his burdens, creates his industry. It warms him in winter and cools him in summer. It ministers to his health. It has reduced the pain of labor and the number of hours per day, the days per week and weeks per year which must be spent to support families in homes now freed of drudgery.

And most important of all, science is giving him ever-increasing leisure.

Leisure, however, is a gift of a different nature. It is not just another tangible product of science. It is a condition of being, and it is not a passive state like rest, or sleep. It is not time to be filled in. It is time released for our own use. It is science's greatest gift to mankind.

What we do with this divine gift rests squarely within our own minds. Only within ourselves can we decide whether to use time, waste time, or worst of all, kill time.

It is the prepared and well-furnished mind that will make the most gratifying decisions. This is the reason for the frequent appearance of the word *humanities*—the symbol of those furnishings of the mind that lead to enrichment of the spirit. This is the reason why educators and scholars emphasize its

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Honor Code At Middlebury

By Howard B. Tolley, Jr., '65

After ten years of discussion and three referendums, Middlebury students have approved an academic honor system for the College. A total of 1,001 students, over three-fourths of Middlebury's 1,313 enrollment, favored the proposed constitution submitted to a vote March 1 and 2.

President James Armstrong hailed the overwhelming affirmative vote as an indication that the student body has recognized and voluntarily accepted the correct attitude toward learning. "Intellectual integrity lies at the very center of a liberal arts education," he said. "Hence, the honor system is consonant with and supportive of the main aims of a liberal arts college."

What will an honor system mean to Middlebury? Should the faculty and trustees approve the student prepared constitution this spring a number of changes will be obvious.

First, the expensive and inconvenient procedure of conducting exams in Memorial Field House at the end of each semester can be discontinued in favor of the more relaxed setting of campus classrooms. Proctors will no longer prowl long aisles of students maintaining a constant vigil against cheaters. Most gratifying, students will be free to leave the room unattended, whether to visit the lavatory or to take a smoke break.

Significant as these changes might be, they would be secondary to the improved atmosphere for students and faculty alike. In place of the old examination rules which institutionalized suspicion and mistrust, an honor system would help create an atmosphere of respect and confidence.

The honor system is postulated on the assumption that students admitted to Middlebury College are mature enough to assume responsibility for their own moral conduct without excessive external checks. Middlebury, like all colleges, is a unique community of select individuals committed to personal growth and development. Within that society it is possible to establish relationships and institutions unworkable elsewhere.

All colleges seek to foster intellectual development by emphasizing academic achievement. The recognition given integrity under an honor system serves to cultivate moral growth as well. A recent study conducted by Columbia University concluded that students cheat more at schools with faculty monitored examinations. According to the study the least amount of cheating occurs at institutions with student enforced honor codes.

The recent dismissal of 105 cadets from the U. S. Air Force Academy, for honor code infractions, has lead many to question whether cheating really is reduced in institutions where an honor code is in operation. Why should a dishonest person refrain from cheating when freed from constant supervision by external authority? This writer can only guess at the answer, but several possible explanations come to mind.

First, under an honor system, every student expresses a personal commitment to honesty as a way of life before he ever enters the college community. Once he has declared that intent to value integrity, a potential cheater would be less likely to depart from the accepted standard. In addition it would be much more difficult for such an individual to cheat and then reaffirm his original commitment to the system at the end of the exercise.

Second, just as an irrespon- (*Please turn to page 64*)

Howard Tolley—a dean's list student and a history major—was chairman of the Honor Code Committee which composed and conducted the campaign for the honor system constitution. This year he has served as Editor-in-Chief of *The Campus* and a member of the Student Educational Policy Committee. Last year he was president of the debate team. After graduate school he plans to teach and then go into educational administration.

importance in the educational process.

Never before has a whole nation experienced mass education, mass access to recreation and intellectual resources coupled with the leisure in which to make the best of them.

Besides this we have had a revolution in communication caused by the vacuum tube and the transistor—a change wider in scope and far more rapid than the introduction of printing.

Such a new situation calls for reorientation with less emphasis upon the objective—the tangible paraphernalia of our society—and more attention to the subjective. This much is certain: The employment of mass leisure is a social problem which we will have to face seriously in the decades ahead. Americans have become experts at consuming innovations and goods. Now we must learn to consume our leisure with equal skill and enjoyment. However, this will not happen without leadership, emphasis on facilities, and a constant vigilance against the vacuum (or is it vacuity?) that might occur.

How fortunate it is that we will not need expensive safari to pursue the pleasures of the spirit. A lively attention to the world around us, access to the thoughts and artistic achievement of others through all forms of communication is the equipment we need. It is not expensive as costs are measured these days, and the price of keeping it fresh and usable is unbelievably small considering its value.

It is this equipment, this subjective material called the *humanities*, that must be readily available in variety and quantity to promote and satisfy the growing demands and opportunities of leisure.

Because I have always had a very vague concept of the word *humanities*, the reader will forgive me if, in order to develop my thoughts, I adopt the definition used at the outset of the report of a commission on this subject on which I served. Later on I will describe the commission in more detail.

> "The Humanities may be regarded as a body of knowledge and insight, as modes of expression, as a program for education, as an underlying attitude toward life. The body of knowledge is usually taken to include the study of history, literature, the arts, religion and philosophy. The fine and performing arts are modes of expressing thoughts and feelings visually, verbally and orally."

One can make a list of areas of scholarship; but can attitudes and insights be neatly partitioned between the humanities, the sciences and the social sciences? No such intellectual watershed exists. The scholar's term, "a discipline," carries an overtone of precision which troubles the uninitiated. Knowledge is an endless web which has no discreet divisions, frequently not even discernible shading from one subject to another.

Laymen, like myself, think mostly of knowledge in terms of the end result. Their interest is chiefly in harvesting the scholarship and endeavors of others. They are gratified by the performance of the symphony and give little thought to the training of the performers. They enjoy the book with limited appreciation of the studies that created it. They devour the conclusions of the scholars and the insights of the trained minds. In short, they are the eventual consumers of the output of the professionals.

Art lovers, who can be considered consumers of the humanities, are increasing in numbers. Those at left were among the record crowds attending the recent Alexander Calder exhibit of mobiles and stabiles at the Guggenheim Museum in New York City.

In our own self-interest, it is we who must encourage, support and facilitate the humanities—not as patrons, but as users. We have a very real concern with every process which furnishes us with accumulated knowledge, wisdom, philosophy and history, as well as literature and the arts.

To accomplish this, what do the humanists need? What should be urged by way of support? Unless there is a list upon which attention can be concentrated, the effort is rapidly diffused.

First of all, the scholars should be looked up to and applauded. These men are the searchers after knowledge. Through their interpretation, if only we will listen, the experience and learning of the past is made available for the guidance of the present into the future. Surely this is important. How else can we know what course to choose? Who else keeps the records of past successes and past mistakes? Continually, the scholars reappraise and reinterpret these records as they reach ever further back in time and ever more widely around the world.

If these scholars are to advance the humanities in their particular sphere, they will need: (1) time to pursue their studies; (2) sufficient recompense so that the present generation of scholars can devote themselves to their tasks and, of crucial importance, others will be eager to follow them—unless new recruits are attracted, scholars become a vanishing race; (3) adequate facilities for study and research. Such is the multiplication of knowledge that the research libraries are rapidly outgrowing their traditional levels of support and should be generously reenforced and expanded.

Now what do the educators need? (Here we must be careful not to confuse the needs of all education with our particular concern—the humanities.)

These men and women, and the institutions which they animate, look for many of the same things as the

"when it comes to satisfying . . . demands," says the author, "we must recognize that we are discussing all the content of a rising cultural level." Above, another view of the Calder exhibit.

to lead to an impoverishment of the humanities, especially in this scientific age. They identified a problem, and they took action.

What follows will be an attempt to describe just what is contained in the report by their Commission and the proposals that can encompass in general terms the particular and immediate needs.

In spite of the 20 different educational and cultural experiences of the membership, we came promptly to the conclusion that it was not enough to view with alarm the ground lost to the sciences and social sciences, no matter how eloquently expressed.

Consequently, the Commission recommended: "the establishment, by the President and the Congress of the United States, of a National Humanities Foundation" modeled after the extremely admirable National Science Foundation.

This new foundation should also be freed of direct government interference by a managing board of 24 members, chosen by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and selected for their appropriate relationship to the field.

It should become a clearinghouse of knowledge and a promoter as well as a supporter of organizations and individuals to the extent of resources provided from government or private sources.

For the details of this proposal and the rationale behind it, I refer the reader to the statement of the Commission which expresses the concept more fully and far more eloquently than can be found in this article. This statement, or the whole report (which includes the appendices from the various academic disciplines) can be secured by writing to: The American Council of Learned Societies, 345 East 46th Street, New York, New York 10017.

The proposal to establish a humanities foundation has this great advantage: Attention can be permanently focused on the area through the Federal Government. It will also be an agency for Federal financial help, and it might encourage private support as is the case with the Smithsonian Institution.

The Commission is only too aware that a proposal of this nature can always be set aside in favor of more immediate concerns, but there are other values which might flow from the Commission's report even if the

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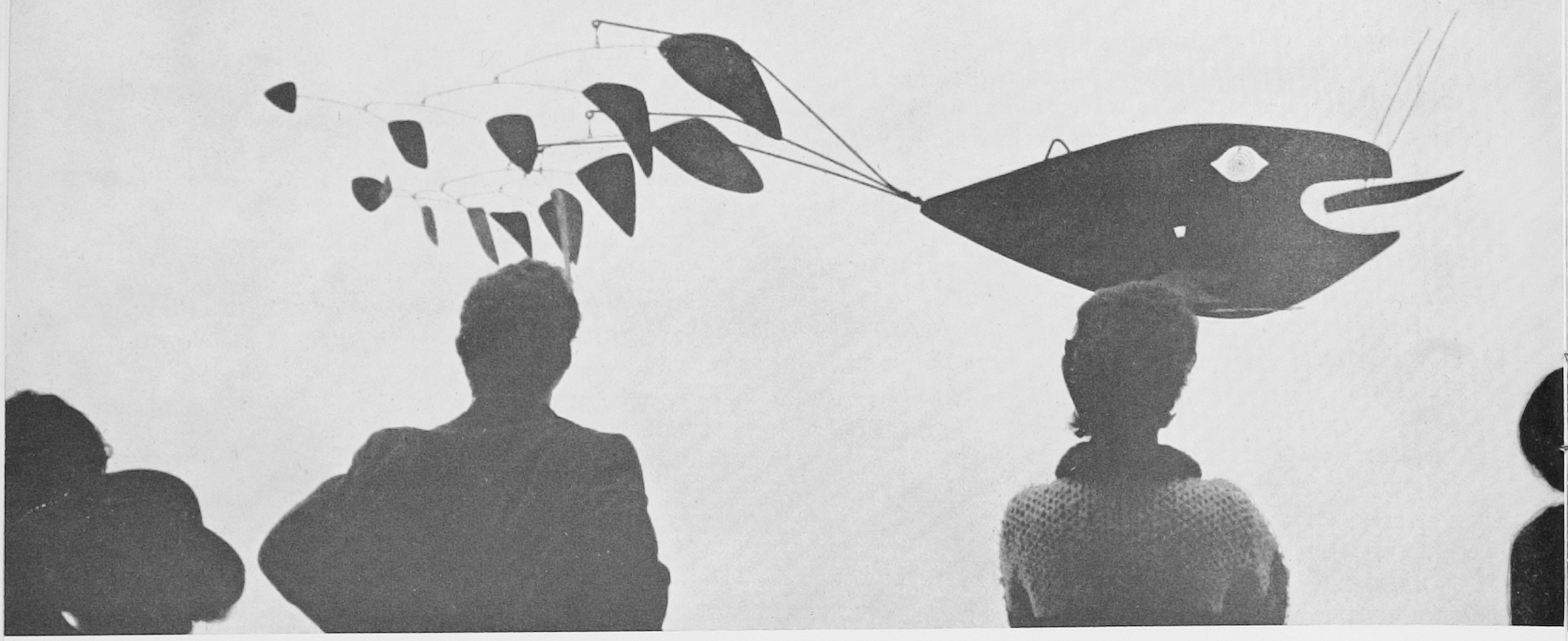
Commission on the Humanities

Chairman: Barnaby C. Keeney, President, Brown University.
Vice Chairman: Herman B. Wells, Chancellor, Indiana University.
Members: Kingman Brewster, Jr., President, Yale University; Carl Bridenbaugh, Professor of History, Brown University; Paul H. Buck, Director, Harvard University Library; Edgar M. Carlson, President, Gustavus Adolphus College; Arthur H. Dean, Senior Partner, Sullivan and Cromwell; William K. Frankena, Professor of Philosophy, University of Michigan; Pendleton Herring, President, Social Science Research Council; Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, CSC, President, University of Notre Dame; Harold Howe II, Director, Learning Institute of North Carolina; Devereux C. Josephs, former Chairman, New York Life Insurance Company; Clark Kerr, President, University of California; Robert M. Lumiansky, Professor of English, Duke University; Whitney J. Oates, Professor of Classics, Princeton University; Henri M. Peyre, Professor of French, Yale University; Mina Rees, Dean of Graduate Studies, The City University of New York; Andrew C. Ritchie, Director, Yale University Art Gallery; Glenn T. Seaborg, Chairman, United States Atomic Energy Commission; Thomas J. Watson, Jr., Chairman, International Business Machines Corporation.



scholars, but their focus is not so narrowed nor so deep. They need all that will best educate, best humanize along the whole spectrum of teaching from the first grade to the graduate school, to the mature laymen who want the arts, literature, guides to appreciation, etc.

On this shopping list are increased emphasis in the curriculum, more endowments, professorships, financial support, status and larger public advocacy. Without status, how can the humanities flourish?

It is hardly an original thought to regard education as the bridge that carries this accumulation of knowledge and interpretation across from the scholar to the layman, who had better make sure that the bridge is strong and wide.

The wants of the creative artists and writers are essentially personal and subjective. Our interest here is that they shall be ensured more freedom to express themselves and have a public that will support them.

The humanities, which began as the possession of an exclusive band of humanists and passed through a long period of intellectual snobbishness, are now shared as the common property of all of us.

How can they be expanded to fill their enlarged role in our diverse society? Although scholars and educators are anxious to promote this expansion, one should not expect a public clamor to arise merely because the special quality of the humanities might be lost. The laymen, as I said before, are the consumers. They have plenty of current opportunities for their personal intellectual enrichment. They do not create them, but only choose what now lies before them. Without a clearer understanding of just how the humanities come into being, they are not likely to worry over the effort required for their accumulation.

Here, then, lies the value of thoughtful laymen, the shapers of public opinion. When they understand the need, they can be counted upon to act. The time is propitious. A consensus is forming. By the very weight of their numbers, they can secure the necessary support for scholars, educators and artists, just as their influences and pressures joined with the educators to accomplish the expansion in higher education over the last two decades.

But the layman, as always, turns to the scholars and teachers to provide leadership and the initial impetus. Consequently, a Commission on the Humanities was recently appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies, the Council of Graduate Schools in the United States, and the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa, "to consider the state of the Humanities in America and to report its findings and recommendations to the sponsoring organizations." The Commission (see membership below, left) met over the space of a year and delivered its report on April 30, 1964.

The three organizations that launched the Commission are channels through which scholars and educators can express their concern over the extent to which the sciences have been attracting the intellectual aims of so many of the best minds of our time. They believed it was only natural that the discoveries in the physical world should be so exciting as

With Our Faculty

By Professor John G. Bowker, Dean of the Faculty

Leaves of Absence—1965–66

In January 1965, the Trustees of Middlebury College adopted a new program designed "to provide leaves of absence to enhance the scholarly and teaching capacity of the individual faculty member and to promote the general interest of the College." The Walker Furlough and Emergency Fund left to the College in 1918 under the will of Henry Freeman Walker, class of 1860, has proved quite inadequate to our needs as the College has grown although it was a most generous gift and wholly sufficient for its purpose at that time. With the adoption of the new program it is intended that the income from the Walker Fund will be available for faculty emergencies due to illness which was one of the original purposes of the donor.

Under the new program, six full-time teaching members of the Faculty have been granted leaves for 1965–66:

Professor John T. Andrews, Chairman of the Department of Philosophy, will spend a semester at Oxford and Cambridge working in the field of analytical philosophy.

Professor John J. Kelly, '31, Chairman of the Department of Physical Education for Men, will be absent during the second semester. It is his plan to travel extensively and visit other campuses to study how they operate their sophomore physical education programs. "Red" is confident that our intramural and freshman programs in physical education compare favorably with the best. He is now anxious to be certain that the required sophomore effort is equally effective.

Dr. David L. Littlefield (English) will be at Princeton University for the entire year studying Attic Greek and Aristophanes. Professor Littlefield has taught the popular "Classics of Literature" course since the untimely death of Professor Richard L. Brown.

Professor Robert F. Reiff (Fine Arts) will be away for the second semester to travel primarily in India and southeast Asia to study and record forms of art and architecture.

Dr. Howard E. Woodin (Biology) will spend the 1965–66 year doing special work in radiation biology, oceanography, and animal ecology. He is planning to work at the University of Miami where the climate will permit year around operation.

Miss Ursula Heibges will be on leave for the entire year to accept her appointment to the American Academy in Rome as indicated under "Faculty Notes."

Faculty Research Fund

Seven members of the Faculty have been awarded grants for summer research under the Faculty Research Fund Plan which was inaugurated last year. Funds are available to support any member of the Faculty in the continuance of his own scholarly research. A committee consisting of the President, the Dean of the College, the Dean of the Faculty, and the four Division Chairmen with Mr. Victor Nuovo, Secretary, meet three times during the year to screen applications. Grants for the summer of 1965 have been made as follows:

Dr. James G. Chapman (Music) to work on a revision of his doctoral dissertation, "The Works of Pierre Moulu," with a view to publication.

Dr. John H. Clagett (English) for research in the Cooper collection at New Haven in connection with a new book, "Cooper and the Sea."

Dr. Paul M. Cubeta (English) to assist in the preparation of an article "Marlowe's Poet in Hero and Leander" for publication.

Professor Arthur K. Healy, '24, (Fine Arts) to photograph and make measured drawings and paintings of ecclesiastical and domestic architecture in Ireland.

Dr. C. Leonard Hoag (Political Science) to continue with his research on the American Military Occupation of Korea, 1945–48.

Dr. Visvaldis V. Klive (Philosophy) to pursue his study of the relation between theories of historical knowledge and the criteria of cognitive meaning of religious statements.

Mr. Rafael Osuna (Spanish) to work on a study of the diffusion of an Ovidian and Virgilian motif in the Spanish Baroque.

Faculty Notes

Professor Claude L. Bourcier (French) was one of the main speakers at the National Language Week Celebration in St. Louis in (*Please turn to page 65*)

proposal had to wait its turn. The first of these would be a wider circulation of the statement and discussion outside Washington: Even disagreement, if violent enough, would be useful.

Next, in my scale of values, is the use that this report (together with the appendices) might be to a subsequent effort at a more propitious time. If Congressional hearings had occurred, so much the better.

THERE is one last residual value. Those who worked on the report have learned to be more concerned about the subject and have become capable missionaries, anxious to spread the gospel even if only by word of mouth.

New programs are established not because of the imperative of logic, but as the result of a chain of circumstances in which logic is only one. Among the others which continually vary in importance are: timeliness, a strong current of opinion, a profound and conspicuous event, accidental concurrence with other events, overpowering advocacy, a vacuum, an unpredictable catching of public attention by phrase or manner of presentation.

Consequently, although its report has been finished, the Commission has agreed to stay in existence to await favoring winds for the advancement of the recommendations.

In the meantime, the three sponsoring organizations have set to work to promote the cause with the following accomplishments to date:

Congressman William S. Moorhead of Pennsylvania introduced a bill in the last Congress embodying the establishing of the National Humanities Foundation. He will reintroduce the bill in the new Congress.

Senator Ernest Gruening of Alaska has readied a similar bill for introduction in the Senate.

The Association of American Universities passed a resolution at its annual meeting in October 1964 endorsing this proposal.

The report of the Commission has been widely circulated among educators, particularly university and college presidents.

Arrangements are being made to get the matter into discussion among educational policymakers in the 50 states; a speakers' roster has been compiled for the purpose.

Public information officers of many universities have been alerted and appearances on TV have already been reported.

Some members of Congress have already been visited, and arrangements are being made to discuss the subject with others.

The Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Maryland, has announced it will support a special high level program in the humanities to help in reversing the decline of humanistic study in the United States. The program is designed to increase the output of young humanistic scholars to teach in the nation's colleges and universities.

This is a good start. The direction has been pointed out. But there is little likelihood of action unless thoughtful laymen express their concern and arouse others.

Unfortunately, each layman has his own definition of needs for the humanities. In a vague fashion, he is for enrichment of his own personal living. He believes that there should be expansion and accessibility of what he himself wants. Some desire hi-fi records; some are the votaries of the films, or TV; others wish for more live performances in the arts. Most want more, better, and cheaper books and more extensive library facilities. Many would like adult education courses.

These unfocused wants cover a wide area of subject matter, maturity, depth, timeliness, background and relevance. In fact, when it comes to satisfying these demands, we must recognize that we are discussing all the content of a rising cultural level.

Thus, each one of us, with different expectations from a growing interest in the humanities, needs a unifying factor. The scholars and educators head a march for more facilities; but this will prevail only if the great body of laymen realize that the gratification of their wants will depend on first satisfying the demands of those few who lead the procession. That is why the start should be made with a national foundation.

As consumers, we are in a unique position to make our wants felt, but we will not secure what we surely need unless we concentrate our efforts.

It is too early to tell what the results will be, but the time is ripe for this effort. Although we will not admit that the establishment of a National Commission of the Humanities this year will fail, we do not think our energies are wasted if the matter is put over for the present.

Public attention must be secured. How far it will go, and in what direction, no one can predict, but at the very least, a movement with a visible goal has begun.

How can we have a "Great Society" without greater attention to the humanities? How can we expect the stream of American life to rise above its source? How can the source be raised unless the public demands it?

Challenge of China

Far Eastern Triangle: China, Russia, the United States

Dr. O. Edmund Clubb

This topic is vast because the three components are themselves vast, to be dealt with only in superlatives. The United States, the Soviet Union and China are the three critical powers of the world today. If World War III occurs all will be involved. At this juncture their forces converge in the Far East, in conflict.

There are paradoxes in this situation. There is the tradition of American-Russian friendship in the 19th century. In that same period, Russia and China had amicable relations, Russia posing as China's protector. And in the 20th century the USA viewed itself as China's protector and mentor, and the relations between the two countries were good.

There was a change in world scene at the end of the 19th century: the effective end of colonization and empire building had come with the convergence of expanding power forces in the Far East. The new trend was indicated by the Russo-Japanese War of 1904–5 in which the expanding Occidental tide was checked by an Oriental power. In World War I Europe largely destroyed itself as the world power center, and imperialism was enfeebled. The Russian Revolution born of World War I had a strong impact on Asia—viewed in turn by Bolshevik Russia as being destined to contribute in a major way to the success of world revolution.

Thirty years afterwards, with the appearance of Communist China on the world scene, there was a new development in world affairs. China in history had been an empire governed by a Confucian orthodoxy which had little effect on imperial expansion and contraction. There were frequent rebellions, political revolutions, wars. In the Manchu dynasty one saw again this characteristic expansion and contraction and—the usual dissolution of the dynasty.

The end of this particular dynasty brought the advent of a republic. The republic (*Please turn to page 51*)

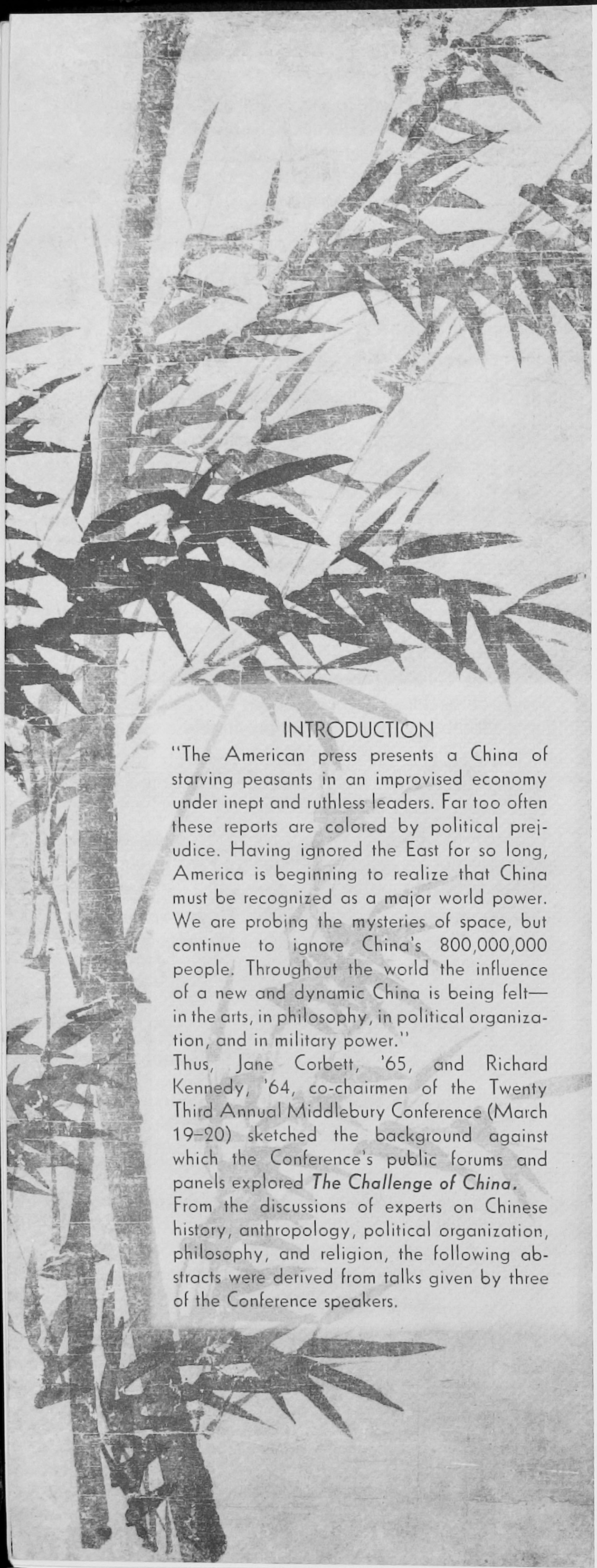
Confucianism in China, 1965

Dr. Wing-Tsit Chan

There has been a great deal of brainwashing in mainland China, but the greatest brainwasher in Chinese history was Confucius. He started in his twenties, devoted his life to it, and traveled for 14 years to change people's ideas. He succeeded in four most important areas. The first was the belief in Heaven. Hitherto the Chinese people believed in spiritual beings, and would not do anything important without first consulting them and getting their approval. The Lord of Heaven to them was a great ancestor, who, at times happy and at times angry, controlled the activities of their descendants. Confucius transformed the belief completely. He taught people to respect their ancestors but to assume their own responsibility. Heaven was understood by him as the highest spiritual being, the giver and guarantor of the Moral Law, according to which if one does good one will be happy and if one does evil one will be unhappy. Heaven is the standard, the source of good, and the fountain of inspiration, but man must make his own decisions and bear his own responsibility. Call this humanism if you like, but it is a humanism based on respect for Heaven. This was a completely new idea in Chinese history.

Take another area. He was the first professional teacher in Chinese history and he advanced a perfectly revolutionary idea about education. He said that in education there should be no class distinction. It was the custom that only aristocrats would go to be trained to be officials, but Confucius insisted that education was for the training of character and that everyone was entitled to it. The upshot was that education was open to everyone. Educated scholars in Chinese history have come from all classes.

In the third place, Confucius completely changed the people's minds about the gentleman. Traditionally a gentleman was one of aristocratic heritage who by heredity was considered to be (*Please turn to page 52*)



INTRODUCTION

"The American press presents a China of starving peasants in an improvised economy under inept and ruthless leaders. Far too often these reports are colored by political prejudice. Having ignored the East for so long, America is beginning to realize that China must be recognized as a major world power. We are probing the mysteries of space, but continue to ignore China's 800,000,000 people. Throughout the world the influence of a new and dynamic China is being felt—in the arts, in philosophy, in political organization, and in military power."

Thus, Jane Corbett, '65, and Richard Kennedy, '64, co-chairmen of the Twenty Third Annual Middlebury Conference (March 19–20) sketched the background against which the Conference's public forums and panels explored *The Challenge of China.*

From the discussions of experts on Chinese history, anthropology, political organization, philosophy, and religion, the following abstracts were derived from talks given by three of the Conference speakers.

The

Family and Kinship in Contemporary China

Dr. Morton H. Fried

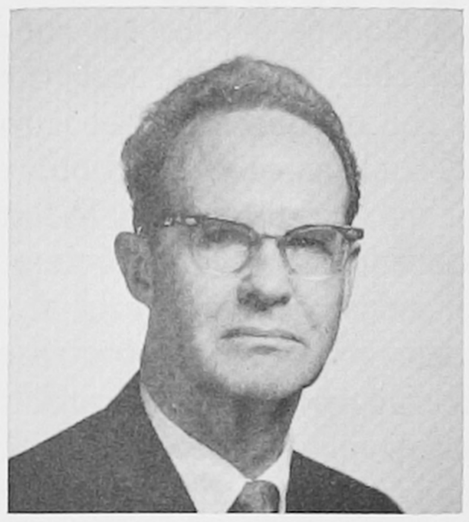
One of the most frightening aspects of the "ant-hill" portrayal of the society of Communist China is the accusation that there has been a conscious attempt by the government to extirpate family life and kinship ties. In this discussion we investigate the validity of this charge, seeking to discover what is going on in terms of familial organization in the Mainland.

It is not sufficient, however, merely to assemble a sample of the data which is derived in most part from press and periodical accounts and from some refugee interviewing. To impart greater depth and understanding to this investigation of an important question, it is necessary to do some preliminary work of two sorts. First, briefly to present some of the major theories explaining the relationship between familial and kin structure and other aspects of society and culture. Second, to sketch what is meant by the phrases, "traditional Chinese family," and "traditional Chinese kinship patterns." This is done critically; though the substance of the presented view has been commonplace in the professional literature for almost 20 years, some will find it iconoclastic.

Having set something of a theoretical framework, some details are presented about relevant phenomena in Communist China. We see that certain groups based on descent have, in fact, been the butt of intense formal pressure leading to their apparent extinction. These are the patrilineages and, in some cases, the patriclans which served many important social functions, security, educational support and charity among them. The fiscal basis on which these associations operated depended on landed estates, the rents and returns for which comprised the greatest portion of receipts, though perhaps supplemented by donations. It was the major part of this capital base that was immediately removed by land reform, undermining the solvency of these (*Please turn to page 50*)

CLUBB

(*Continued from page 49*)



O. Edmund Clubb received his degrees from the University of Minnesota and California College in China. From 1928 to 1952 he was Director of the Office of Chinese Affairs in the U. S. Department of State. He is presently professor of Chinese politics at Columbia. Of his numerous writings—including sixty-five magazine articles—the most recent is "Twentieth Century China" published in 1964.

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inherited, as legacy from the past, shrunken frontiers, the bitterness from a century's experience with "unequal treaties," a Chinese ethnocentrism that would be gradually converted into nationalism and a militancy directed against Occidentals who had come to China by land and by sea. It inherited certain urges, among them the urges to become strong, to restore old frontiers, to resume China's traditional place and dominant role as Middle Kingdom.

This same legacy was inherited by the Chinese Communists when they came to power in China in 1949. There were coincident developments which tended to change the relative position of China, namely the destruction of Japanese imperial power, the retreat of Occidental colonial powers from Asia, and the rise of Soviet Russia's power in northeast Asia. There had consequently been a removal of military strong points from the periphery of Asia, permitting outward expansion from the Asian heartland. There were now three major powers on the Asian scene—China, the USSR and USA. All three of these powers, alike having revolutionary origins, were devoted to their own political orthodoxies. This would lead to ideological conflict. But the major cause of growing enmity between them was the conflict of national interests, arising from the new convergence of forces.

The Sino-Soviet alliance of 1950 has to be viewed in that context. It was politically inspired, not ideological in conception. It was directed specifically against Japan, but primarily against the United States. It was designed in the overall for benefit of the national interests of the two parties concerned. Due to a conflict of the national interests of the signatories, it progressed from cooperative efforts of the two in the period 1950–57 to an open quarrel in 1960 and then to an open breach in 1963. In the period after 1960 there has been open manifestation of Chinese animosity against the USSR. There is a clash of Soviet Marxism with Chinese Marxism, of Soviet nationalism with Chinese nationalism, but more importantly there is a clash of national interests. There is a Chinese desire to share Soviet wealth, there have been border clashes in Central Asia; most important of all, there is competition for influence in the "disputed zone" of the world of emerging nations.

China shifted its strategy in January 1964 in the direction of the so-called "intermediate zone" in an effort to repair the weakness of its policy position. It accepted French recognition and laid suit to the "non-aligned" Asian and African nations on a governmental level. Because China is not prepared to renounce its ambitions on the periphery of Asia, it has also attempted the subversion of troubled areas in that disputed zone, and the subversion as well of Soviet-led communist parties. Its basic undertaking is to become economically, politically, and militarily strong so that it can lead the poor nations of the world against the rich. One of its objectives is to establish on its periphery the old imperial network of vassal states—if in new guise. Its immediate orientation is toward south and southeast Asia.

Though China aims at major goals, it has important weaknesses. Times have changed; imperialism is out of style. By its actions China has squandered much of the sympathy and good will it enjoyed 1949–55. And, finally, Peking's quarrel with Moscow has weakened China economically and militarily.

The Soviet Union opposes its own strategy to that of China. Emerging from World War II as a victor, the USSR made a breakout from encirclement by its ancient enemies. It has been engaged from 1947 to the present in a Cold War with the USA, but many of the presumed arenas of conflict are false theatres of war. The major theatres of confrontation today are on China's periphery, where the power interests of China and the USA and the USSR meet. Japan, India, and Indonesia are pivotal elements; politically weak elements among the emerging nations are the immediate arena of conflict for the converging forces.

The current Soviet strategy employs in main the Bandung principles of peaceful coexistence and economic cooperation. Here there is division between the allies China and the USSR. China is economically weak and cannot compete in a trade-aid strategy with either the USSR or the USA. Thus it is that Moscow and Peking currently adopt different strategic approaches in Asia.

The American strategy takes a different form still. The founding of NATO and the development of a network of alliances in Asia have had as policy aim the "containment" of Communism. The weakness of the American strategy is that it is primarily military; historical examples indicate clearly that a strategy of alien intervention is inadequate under revolutionary circumstances.

Our strategy regarding China in particular differs vastly now from what it was before. We are found in alliance with the Nationalist faction on Formosa in an unmoving hostile stance vis-à-vis the mainland. An indication of the probable error in our China policy is discovered in our isolation: if the policy had so much merit surely others would be following it.

We see these several strategies in operation in the current confrontation in Southeast Asia. American involvement there began with our support of the French colonial war and then continued after the truce of 1954 with the development of SEATO (for containment) and has now become a major involvement. We discover alienation of our client ruler Ngo Dien Diem from his people, and a domino row of successors to him. (*Please turn to page 66*)

FRIED

(*Continued from page 48*)

MORTON H. FRIED, professor of anthropology at Columbia University is an authority on Asian Cultures. He is chairman of the Committee on Asia for the National Research Council. Dr. Fried earned his doctorate at Columbia. He has been the recipient of fellowships and grants from the National Science Foundation, the Social Science Research Council, from Columbia University and from the Guggenheim Foundation. He is author of "Fabrics of Chinese Society" and other volumes. With Marvin Harris, he is co-editor of "Studies in Anthropology."

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groups and hampering their operation. Actually, there had been a steady erosion of the functions previously enumerated as the expansion of the network of state services encroached more and more on the previously isolated domain of lineages and extended families. On the other side, it must be recognized that new functions may be generated for older institutions. Kinship is merely a readily available and simple means of alloting social tasks. When there is need of structured relationships kinship is one of the obvious sources of personnel. It is not surprising, therefore, that even in highly organized communes there has been some reappearance of kin filiation and even of nepotism.

It was in the original planning for the communes that the government seems to have gone farthest in conducting a genuine attack on the family in most of its standard forms. In particular, the planning for barracks dwelling, combined with centralized nurseries, seemed designed to reduce to the vanishing point the functional significance of the conjugal unit. It may be speculated that this would have had a desired depressing effect on the birthrate, but no official or even quasi-official statement linking the two has come to my attention. In any event, the barracks-commune, if indeed it ever was a reality, does not seem to have lasted long or been widely spread. Among the reasons for this was the shortage of building materials with which to create the new residential compounds on a mass scale; the existing settlement structure was suited, especially in the rural areas, to conventional village life, but might be adapted to collectives and labor brigades, not to the sweeping extent of a commune. The present-day Chinese commune, then exists essentially as an administrative unit, not as a functioning organic community.

When we peer more closely at the actual relations of daily life, the continuation of rather strong conjugal family organization is apparent. The government continues to wage relatively ineffectual warfare against early marriage: while marriage age may have risen in some situations, cyclical success of economic programs has probably led to marriages at younger age than could formerly have been economically supported by poor peasants, former tenants and landless laborers. Even in such a matter as the search for marital partners, the regime's values are penetrating against strong resistance. Parents often continue to participate in the arrangements for their children's marriages, even if none of the economic aspects of those arrangements survive. Furthermore, the regime may yet be placed in the position of supporting more parental participation in the betrothal process, although this would conflict with the conscious favoring of the younger as opposed to the older generation. Parental participation in the selection of mates would probably help to counter the tendency among boys to seek beauty, and the girls to seek wealth or position.

In the area of pre-marital sexual relations we may begin to consider Taiwan by way of comparison and contrast. While the situation differs markedly from countryside to city and according to education and social class, there is a much greater ease of interaction between the young of different sex in Taiwan than in the hyperpuritan Mainland. There is more of a parallel, however, in the mechanics of mate choice and in the persistent role of parents, at least as advisors and especially in the formal roles of match-makers.

Turning to family structure, we see that there are significant differences but underlying similarity in much of the process of change. Joint families are relatively more common in Taiwan than on the Mainland, but the contrast is not altogether meaningful. More proper would be a detailed comparison of Taiwan and the nearest mainland province, Fukien, from which came the ancestors of most of the present Chinese inhabitants of Taiwan. Unfortunately, no such analysis can be offered, since the data from the mainland are not adequate to differentiation on the provincial level.

If we turn to the other end of the scale and inquire into the fate of larger kin groups in Taiwan, we encounter some parallels and some divergence. The Taiwanese lineage, both in cities and in rural areas, has fallen upon very hard times, and is in the throes of what seems to be a fatal malady inspired by the elimination of the major portion of what most lineages used as their capital base. The land, the return from which provided funds for ritual and secular needs of the membership, has in large portion been alienated through the successful Nationalist program of land reform. This is not the only factor in the decline of the rural Taiwanese lineages; there is also the matter of the genuine monopoly of force first effectively exerted here by the Japanese after annexing this territory in 1895, and then by the Nationalist government upon recession in 1945. Prior to the enforcement of a strongly policed peace, lineages served as paramilitary organizations and villages sometimes resembled armed and fortified camps.

If the lineages are declining, kinship is not yet wholly on the wane. In Taiwan, as in the Chinese Peoples Republic, some older uses of kinship are retained and reworked, and some new uses may be developing. Cognatic and affinal ties have always been significant in Chinese society, although the myth of the total dominance of agnatic kinship has obscured their effect. With the eclipse of agnatic kinship it may be expected that cognatic and affinal relations will enjoy relative advancement. (*Please turn to page 65*)

Sports

By Max Petersen

MIDDLEBURY winter sports teams captured two Eastern athletic titles during the 1964–65 season in one of the best showings in several years for the college squads.

Panther skiers, led by Coach Bobo Sheehan, swept the Eastern Intercollegiate Ski Association title by an eight-point victory margin over Dartmouth. It was the Panther's first Eastern title in three years, and their third win of the season over the Indians.

Success was not limited to the slopes, but carried over to the ice rink. The varsity hockey team under its new coach, Wendell Forbes, '51, proved to be the most improved sextet in the East this year climbing from last year's 4–19 mark to a 14–8 record, the ECAC Division II title, and eighth among all colleges in the East.

Even basketball fortunes, which have been at a low ebb for several seasons, were improved this year. The Panthers, in their first year under Coach Jim Alaimo, posted a 5–15 mark.

SKI success at Middlebury has become a rather familiar story for the past 18 years under Coach Sheehan. However, a winning season isn't something that just happens, but is instead the result of long hours of work on the practice slopes at the College Snow Bowl.

A year ago Bobo and his team seemed to be bound for an Eastern title with a sweep of the carnival circuit. But the Panthers saw their hopes vanish as Dartmouth posted an impressive win to successfully defend their title.

Out to avenge this loss, Middlebury opened the 1964–65 campaign by winning its second consecutive Dartmouth Carnival title by a half point.

Coach Sheehan started the season with what he called one of his strongest squads in several years. However, by February the picture changed when one of his top three alpine skiers, Peter Ruschp, left school just prior to the Dartmouth competition.

Determined to win despite this setback, Bobo reshuffled his lineup and called on four-event man, Tom Easton, a junior, to fill the gap. He won an eighth place in the giant slalom and third in the jump at Dartmouth playing a key part in the close Panther victory. As was the case during most of the season, Middlebury dominated the alpine events and Dartmouth showed its strength in the cross-country and jump.

Strong performances at Hanover were turned in by Eaton, back from the 1964 Winter Olympics, and Buchika, who has been coming on fast as potential Olympic material. Eaton took the giant slalom, but was upset by teammate Buchika in the slalom.

The following week at the Williams Carnival strong team effort gave Middlebury the team title in the slalom, giant slalom and cross-country for a comfortable five point lead at the end of three events. Dartmouth's showing in the jump, with four men in the top eight, brought the Indians within one-tenth of a point. Only a fine second place finish by Easton in the jump saved the Panthers from a defeat. His performance allowed the Panthers to hang on to a slim 387.0 to 386.9 edge for the Williams Carnival title.

Skiing on home ground at the Middlebury Carnival, the Panthers appeared to be well on their way to continuing their win streak, building a two-point lead at the end of the first day of competition. Middlebury took the team downhill with a sweep of the first three places by Eaton, Buchika, and Easton. Dartmouth won the team cross-country honors.

Middlebury's alpine trio of Eaton, Buchika and Easton took first, second and fourth respectively in the slalom to give the Panthers the team honors and what appeared to be a safe eight-point lead at the three-quarter mark in the meet. However, Dartmouth rallied in the jump Saturday afternoon, to win the Middlebury title with a final score of 383.26 to 381.45 for the Panthers.

A week later the same teams were back at Middlebury for the Eastern Skiing championship when host St. Lawrence was forced because of a lack of snow to move the meet from New York to the Middlebury Snow Bowl. Both alpine events, held the first day because of a threat of rain, were won by Middlebury's Eaton with Buchika runnerup to give the Panthers a six-point lead at the halfway point in the meet. Dartmouth was expected to close the scoring gap by taking the jump by a wide margin, but this never happened. Speck won the jump, and the Indians only managed to chip away two-thirds of a point from the Middlebury lead. Dave Rikert, son of Middlebury College Treasurer Carroll Rikert, Jr., was second for Williams and Easton took third; Swallow, sixth, Dennis Donahue, seventh, and Erle Morse, eighth for Middlebury.

Williams pulled a surprise in the afternoon by taking the cross-country and dropping Dartmouth back of Middlebury to third-place in that event. Unlike meets earlier in the season, there was little doubt about the winner of this one. It was Middlebury 383.93 to Dartmouth's 375.63.

The Panther nordic squad skied its best meet of the year at the Easterns. John Brodhead took second in the cross-country and was second in the nordic combined. Donahue placed sixth in cross-country and Swallow was tenth to preserve the Panther lead. With only Eaton and Swallow due to graduate prospects look good for another fine season next year.

NOT to be forgotten and overshadowed by all the thrills and spills of a championship ski team, was the other Eastern title Middlebury won this year in hockey. The Panther skaters overhauled a front (*Please turn to page 67*)

CHAN

(*Continued from page 49*)

WING-TSIT CHAN, professor of Chinese culture and philosophy at Dartmouth, is a leading authority on Chinese thought and culture. Dr. Chan studied at Lingnan University in Canton and received his Ph.D from Harvard. He was Dean of the Faculty and professor of philosophy at Lingnan, and taught at the University of Hawaii, before joining the Dartmouth faculty. Dr. Chan has received grants from the Guggenheim Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation, and Social Science Research Council for research and travel in Asia. He is the author of "Religious Trends in Modern China," "A Source Book in Chinese Philosophy," and other books and publications.

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a superior man. In fact, the Chinese term for the superior man, *chun-tzu*, literally means son of a ruler. Confucius rejected this feudalistic idea completely and advocated that the *chun-tzu* had nothing to do with blue blood but only to do with nobility of character. He is one who is wise, humane, and courageous, who establishes his conduct on the basis of righteousness, proceeds along the line of propriety, affirms his life with a great sense of honesty, and beautifies it with art and recreation. This radically new idea eventually contributed to the downfall of feudalism in China in 221 B.C.

Compared to the three innovations just mentioned, the fourth is perhaps the most important, namely, the relationship between the individual and society. Everything Confucius taught bears on this problem, and this is the issue on which Confucianism has fought with opposing systems. The Confucian doctrine in this area is summed up in the word, *jen*, which significantly contains as one part of it the word for "man," that is, the individual, and the other part for "two," that is, society. This is the Confucian theory of the golden mean, philosophically speaking. The golden mean, or central harmony, for Confucius does not mean merely moderation but also the synthesis of two extremes, in this case, the individual and society. From very ancient days, *jen* was considered a particular virtue, more specifically meaning kindness or benevolence. But Confucius turned it to be the general virtue, the highest good that includes wisdom, courage, filial piety, and all other conceivable virtues. And the greatest virtue means the harmony between the individual and society.

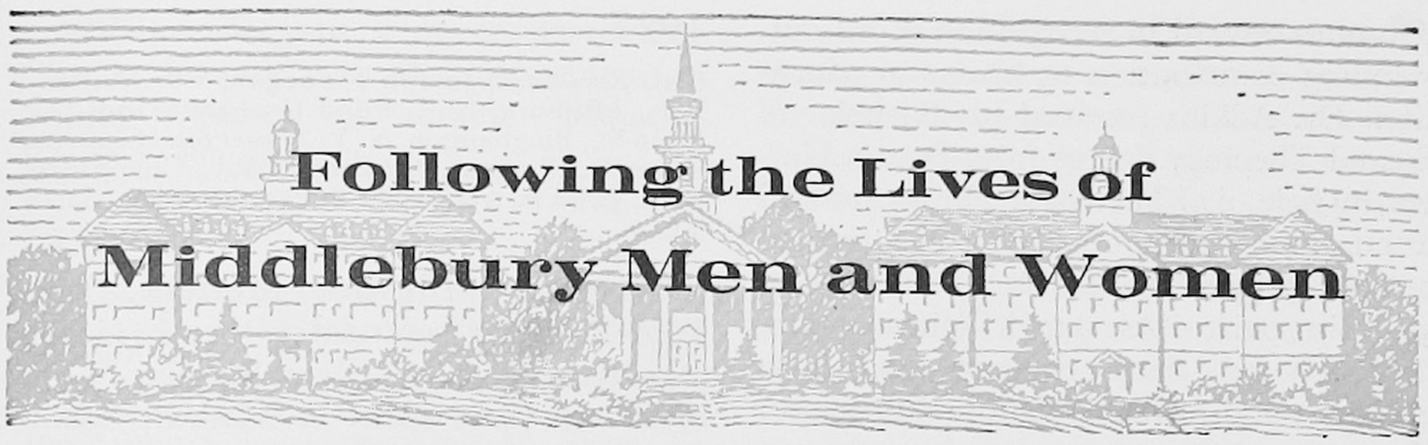
These new Confucian ideas have dominated China for the last 2000 years or more. But the story has not been a smooth one, for Confucianism has had to fight many a bitter battle in this long history. The struggle was on soon after Confucius died. A hundred and fifty years later Mencius said that the world was split between two opposing doctrines. One was the egoism of Yang Chu who would not get near any dangerous city or enter any country at war, and would not even pluck a single hair even if he could gain a whole empire by doing so. His whole aim was to preserve himself. The other doctrine was the universalism of Mo Tzu. He wanted people to treat other people's parents as their own, other people's brothers as their own, and other people's countries as their own. Mencius denounced these extreme doctrines vigorously, for he considered the egoism of Yang to deny society and the universalism of Mo Tzu to deny the individual, that is to say, the individual relationships, such as one's particular duty toward his own parents, his own country, etc. What he wanted was the harmony of the individual and society. Whether Mencius completely succeeded or not, the egoistic doctrine disappeared, the universalist doctrine weakened, and Confucianism became one of the dominant systems, if not the dominant system, in ancient China.

But the struggle was not over. In the fourth century B.C., there were 100 schools of thought contending in ancient China. By the third century B.C., the Legalistic School suppressed all other schools. The Legalists relied on power, force, and law. They denounced the Confucianists as weaklings. They helped the state of Ch'in to unite China for the first time in 221 B.C. They unified all weights, measures, currencies, law codes, and languages, and even tried to unify thought by burning all books of different opinions in 213 B.C. The Ch'in dynasty was an airtight dictatorship, with everything for the benefit of the state. It was powerful, extending to Korea and Vietnam. But it turned out to be one of the shortest-lived dynasties in Chinese history, lasting for only 14 years. Confucianism was defeated and suppressed, but it did not remain so for long. When an emperor of the succeeding Han dynasty boasted that he had conquered an empire on horseback, a Confucian scholar challenged him and said that while one may conquer an empire on horseback, one can never rule an empire on horseback. The emperor was of course shocked. To make the story short, in 124 B.C., Confucianism became the ideology of the state. Henceforth, all officials had to learn the Confucian classics. Once more, Confucianism won over an extreme philosophy.

But that was not the last battle for Confucianism either. Buddhism came from India with the teaching of compassion for all, even to the point of renouncing the family. Confucianism was overwhelmed by the idea of universal compassion, but it could not tolerate the denial of the individual. This was the reason why the greatest Confucianist in the first millenium, Han Yü, bitterly attacked Buddhism. Being a true Confucianist, he considered the Buddhist denial of the individual and specific human relations too extreme to be acceptable. Buddhism presented a formidable situation for Confucianism, and had gained much in the fields of religion and art. But Confucianism held its own and remained the ruling philosophy of China.

Now in mid-twentieth century, it faces another critical test, perhaps more critical than ever before. Will Confucianism be able to survive?

Since the communists came to power in 1949, there have been frequent reports that they are set upon destroying China's past—her institutions, culture, and philosophy, and since Confucianism has been the embodiment of these, the Communists are set upon destroying Confucianism. There is much truth in these reports so far as the economic system and the family (*Please turn to page 66*)



Following the Lives of Middlebury Men and Women

ALUMNI OF MIDDLEBURY represented the President of the College at the following inaugurations and convocations: Dr. Alfred A. Draper, '23, inauguration of Dr. Mark H. Curtis as President of Scripps College; Dr. D. Philip Locklin, '20, convocation at Lincoln College; Dr. William G. Craig, '37, inauguration of Dr. John R. Haines as President of Monticello College; Dr. A. E. Manell, '34, inauguration of Dr. Harvey C. Bunke as President of Western Washington State College; Dr. Edward Reighard, Jr., '26, inauguration of Dr. Frederic W. Ness as President of Fresno State College; Mr. Pierre Hemon, '54, inauguration of Dr. Jacob I. Hartstein as President of Kingsborough Community College; Mr. Hamilton Shea, '36, inauguration of Dr. Wayne F. Geisert as President of Bridgewater College; Dr. Donald F. Weekes, '24, inauguration of Dr. Arleigh B. Templeton as President of Sam Houston Teachers College; Dr. John C. Medici, '59, inauguration of Dr. Gordon W. Blackwell as President of Furman University.

With the Middlebury College Alumnae Clubs

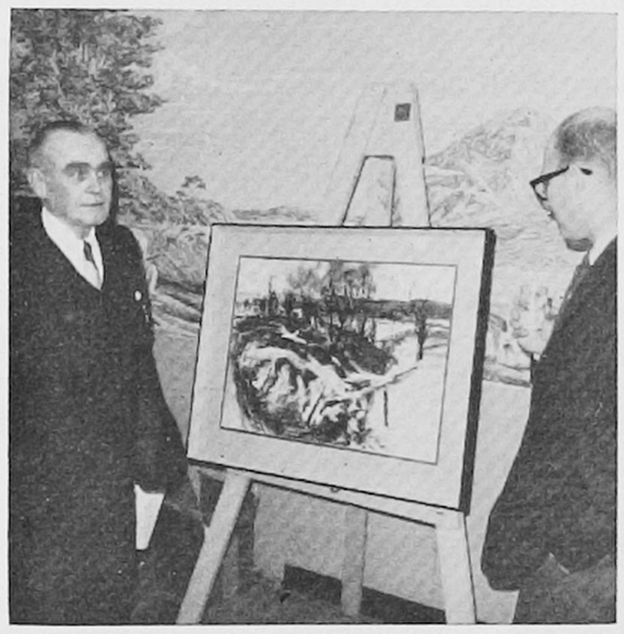
By CONSTANCE SHERMAN PATRICK, '53
Alumnae Secretary

A VERY generous gift from Mrs. Joseph K. Milliken through the Boston Middlebury Alumnae Association has increased the Milliken Scholarship Fund to $1,641.-77. Also assisting in building this new total are recent gifts from the alumnae clubs of Cleveland, Rochester, New York and Washington, D. C.

The Alumnae Association continues the sale of maple syrup this spring, a project which brought in over $800 during the pre-Christmas season for the Milliken Scholarship Fund. Order blanks for the spring supply of syrup have been mailed to all alumni and alumnae. Further gifts to the Milliken Scholarship Fund are expected as the alumnae clubs complete their 1964–65 work projects.

Additional spring programs of the regional alumnae clubs are now planned. On April 24, the Boston Middlebury Alumnae Association will hold the annual luncheon at the Towne Lyne House, Route 1, in Lynnfield. The drawing of the winning raffle ticket for the Healy painting will be made at this meeting. Further information may be obtained from Mrs. William C. Betterley, Forest Park Drive, Carlisle. On May 12, Dr. Stephen A. Freeman will speak to the South Shore regional meeting at Thayer Academy in Braintree at 8:00 p.m. Mrs. Chester H. Clemens (Eleanor Benjamin, '32) is chairman.

The Middlebury Alumnae Club of Cleveland sponsored a gathering of alumnae, alumni, husbands and wives at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Cox in Cleveland during the week of April 5.



Arthur K. D. Healy and his painting of a farmhouse on Lake Champlain. Painting will be awarded to winner of a raffle sponsored by the Boston Alumnae Association for the Gertrude Milliken Scholarship Fund.

The Manhattan Middlebury Alumnae Association will hold its annual meeting on May 5 for election of officers and the formal disposition of funds to the College from their 1964–65 projects. College guest at this meeting will be Mrs. Patrick, Alumnae Secretary.

Mrs. Edgar Costello (Virginia Lee, '49), president, held the annual meeting of the Twin State (Vt.–N.H.) Alumnae Club in her home on College Street, in Hanover, New Hampshire on March 27 at 2:00 p.m. Mrs. Patrick was the guest speaker.

The Washington, D. C. alumnae will once again sponsor in their area the sale of maple syrup for the benefit of the Milliken Scholarship Fund this spring. Also, this alumnae group is taking part in a project of the Associated Alumnae of Washington entitled, "Washington Opportunities for Women", a program "similar to the Radcliffe Graduate Institute in the Boston area." Goal of the project is to tap Washington's unused resources in educated womanpower.

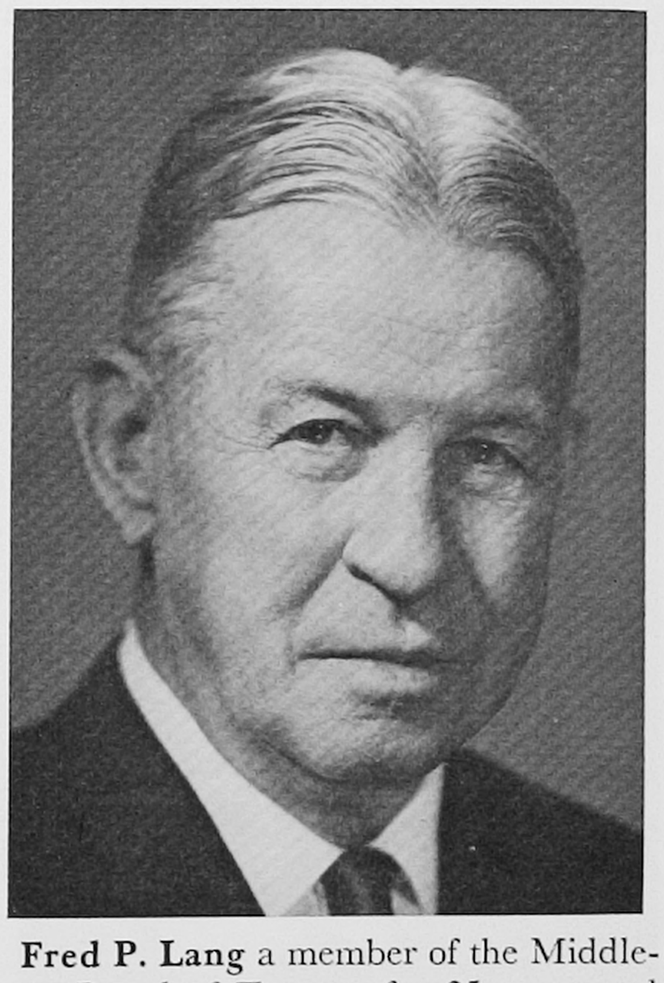
On Sunday, March 21, alumni and alumnae gathered at the Tarrytown House for a Middlebury Brunch featuring Professor John Claggett from the College and Jane Laux Brett, '46, National Campaign Vice Chairman of Major Gifts in the Ford Challenge Program, as guest speakers. Guests enjoyed such delicacies as exotic canapes, barbecued chicken, shrimp creole, petit fours and french pastries and supported the Milliken Scholarship Fund, a part of the Challenge Program, by purchasing quarts of maple syrup.

A Griddlebury Cake Brunch will be a part of the annual meeting of the Worcester County Middlebury Alumnae Club on Saturday, May 8, at The Old Mill in Westminster, Massachusetts. Mrs. Patrick will be the guest speaker at this meeting.

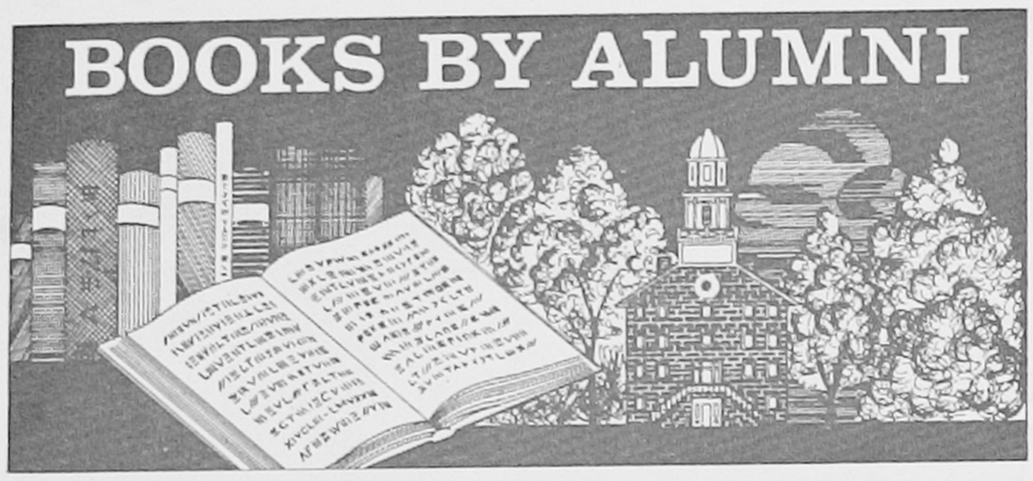
For other club programs previously announced, please refer to the Fall, 1964 and Winter, 1965 issues of the *News Letter*.

1917

Class Secretaries and *Alumni Fund Chairmen:* **George W. Grant, Helen Cussons Grant,** 34 East Ave., Woodstown, N. J.



Fred P. Lang a member of the Middlebury Board of Trustees for 25 years and Treasurer of the College for 14 years until his retirement from this position last spring, has been elected to the newly created posts of chairman of the board and chief executive officer of the Maplewood (N.J.) Bank and Trust Co. He has been



Books by Alumni may be purchased from The College Store, Redfield Proctor Hall, Middlebury, Vermont

PICTORIAL GUIDE TO THE PLANETS. *By Joseph H. Jackson, '35, New York, N.Y.; Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 1965, $7.95*

This richly illustrated volume is your basic source of up-to-date information about our solar system. In its pages you will share in the discoveries that astronomy and the space sciences have made about the planets, satellites, asteroids, meteors, and comets that comprise our corner of the universe.

Written in easy-to-read, yet authoritative language, this guidebook spans the vast distance from the sun to outermost Pluto and the home of the comets beyond, frozen in unimaginable cold. It describes the awesome challenges of interplanetary space: belts of deadly radiation; streams of meteoroids and cosmic fluff; worlds without atmosphere or, worse yet, bathed in deadly vapors; gravitational forces many times greater than that on earth.

In these pages you will learn what artificial satellites and space probes have uncovered beyond the clouds. You will meet the planets face to face in more than 100 striking photographs. And you will listen to the radio waves of interstellar space as scientists search for the signs of life on other worlds.

Beginning with our earth and its position in the enormous reachs of the universe, the author tells of the latest discoveries about the atmosphere that sheathes our planet and the magnetosphere, where solar winds crash at the boundaries of the earth's magnetic field. Proceeding into space, he describes the complex interrelated motions of the planets and their satellites. He vividly details the "flying gravel banks" of meteor streams, the mountainous rock chunks of asteroids, and the "giant dirty snowballs" of comets that lurk, like icebergs, in the seas between the planets.

Supplementing his descriptions with astronomical and astronautical maps, the author investigates the surfaces of the moon and the other planets. He takes us to worlds buried beneath treacherous dust; to planets bathed in atmospheres alive with ammonia and other fumes; to planets where sunrise and sunset are accompanied by extraordinary changes in temperature. He discusses the most recent scientific speculations on the possibilities of life on other worlds. And he provides a detailed summary of the incredibly complicated problems that science and engineering have been solving and must solve in the future if man is to travel among the planets.

In the author's presentation of this wealth of up-to-the-minute information are charts, graphs, and over a dozen tables. In addition, he has prepared a valuable bibliography for further reference.

Joseph H. Jackson has been involved with science since his youth in Springfield, Vermont, where he was one of a host of amateur astronomers and was allowed to operate the 10-inch Hartness refractor. He studied at Middlebury College and Cambridge University and received his doctorate from Brown University in philosophy. He has been managing editor of the science, engineering, and technical divisions of a New York publishing company and science consulting editor for an international encyclopedia.

THE WORLD OF BEES. *By Murray Hoyt, '26, Middlebury, Vt.: Coward-McCann, Inc., 1965, $5.75*

This remarkable book, in the tradition of *The Sea Around Us* and *The Year of the Gorilla*, opens the door to one of nature's most curious and wondrous creations: the life of the honeybee.

In a thoroughly engrossing and forthright style, Murray Hoyt, an expert apiculturist, explores the bees' incredibly complex, instinctively organized communities, the most perfect models of communal living yet devised by any creature on earth; outlines the life--and cruel death—of the egg-bearing queen, the roles of the workers, drones and renegade robber bees; shows how bees communicate through a complex system that would do credit to a geometry professor, examines the mystery of swarming and marvels at the instinct which permits clusters of 50,000 bees to build technically perfect combs that baffle skilled engineers.

Even more fascinating is the author's analysis of the bee's anatomy and sex life: The queen bee is fertilized at only one period in her life by the male bee, whose sex organs are often torn from his body and remain in the queen, and from that fertilization the queen can lay up to 3,000 eggs a day for the next four or five years. The queen can, at will, decide the sex of the bee that will be produced when she lays an egg. And the workers in turn are capable of changing the sex of an egg already laid.

The author traces the importance of the honeybee to man and explains the essential role played by bees in agriculture. Chapters on the danger of bee stings (and how to develop an immunity to them), on bee hunting, on recipes that call for honey, make this a comprehensive account sure to fascinate layman, naturalist, and apiculturist alike.

The bee and his highly complex, sophisticated world have been the subject of intimate study by Murray Hoyt for many years. His articles have appeared in *The Saturday Evening Post*, *Ladies Home Journal*, *Good Housekeeping*, *Reader's Digest*, and *Vermont Life*, on whose editorial board he has served since 1956. Mr. Hoyt lives in Middlebury, Vermont, and owns a summer resort on Lake Champlain. He is the author of three other books, *Does It Always Rain Here, Mr. Hoyt?*, *Fish Lyin'* and *The Fish In My Life*—reviewed in the Winter (1965) News Letter.

The May (1965) issue of *The Reader's Digest* will carry an article by Mr. Hoyt entitled *Jewels from the Ocean Deep.*

William Ragatz is a caseworker in Clinton County with the Department of Public Welfare; his address: Mounted Route 8, Plattsburgh, N. Y.

1933

Class Secretaries: **Fenwick N. Buffum,** 2013 No. Jefferson St., Arlington, Va. **Virginia Whittier Warthin** (Mrs. Thomas), 810 Neponset St., Norwood, Mass. *Alumni Fund Chairmen:* **Dr. Anthony G. L. Brackett,** 16 Cherry Lane, Wilton, Conn. **Hazel Brown Stefaniak,** Maple St., Stowe, Vt.

Chaplain Frederick Brink has been transferred to Newport, R. I.; his address: Staff—COM CRU DES LANT, U. S. Naval Base, Newport, R. I.

1938

Class Secretaries: **Paul B. Guarnaccia,** 52 Coach Lane, Fairfield, Conn. **Madeline Buttles,** 25 Champlain St., Brandon, Vt. *Alumni Fund Chairmen:* **Henry M. Richardson,** 202 So. Grove St., Tarrytown, N. Y. **Rebecca Abbott Brooks,** 10 Cedar Dr., Farmingdale, N. Y.

Robert Cairns has been transferred by the Monsanto Co. to Springfield, Mass., as manager of research; he and his wife, **Evelyn White, '40,** are living at 44 Ridge Rd., East Longmeadow, Mass.

1940

Class Secretaries: **Gordon E. Emerson, Jr., Margaret Jones Emerson,** Drumlin Rd., Pigeon Cove, Mass. *Alumni Fund Chairmen:* **Dr. Loring W. Pratt,** 37 Lawrence Ave., Fairfield, Me. **Marjorie Burditt Striker,** Sandy Pond Rd., R. D., South Lincoln, Mass.

James Morrow, a member of the faculty at the University of Alaska, gave a paper entitled, "Wilderness Fisheries Problems, Upper Yukon River, Alaska," at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Montreal in December. **Robert Pickard,** a partner in a Providence law firm, has been elected second vice chairman of the Rhode Island State Constitutional Convention. In April of 1963, he was named by Governor Chafee to a seven-year term on the State Board of Education. He and his wife and family of four sons and a daughter reside at 59 Rector St., East Greenwich, R. I. **Elizabeth Allen Clay** (Mrs. Arnold) was elected vice president of the Family Counseling Service of Ridgewood, N. J., in February.

1941

Class Secretaries: **Thomas Bennett,** 102 Highgate Pl., Ithaca, N. Y. **Elizabeth Wolfington Hubbard,** 18 Utica St., Clinton, N. Y. *Alumni Fund Chairmen:* **John Talbott,** 446 Roxbury Rd., Stamford, Conn. **Helen Rothery Higbee,** 317 East St., Hingham, Mass.

Leonard Brown, manager of the Bennington office of the Vermont National Bank for the past ten years, was named comptroller at Memorial Hospital in Brattleboro, Vt., in January.

John Hicks is co-Editor of *The Massachusetts Review,* a quarterly journal of literature, the arts and public affairs published independently but with the support and cooperation of Amherst, Smith, and Mount Holyoke colleges, and the University of Massachusetts. Prior to election to this post, he had been Managing Editor of the magazine for a year, and since 1960 a member of its editorial board. He teaches English at the University of Massachusetts; in 1962 he edited *A Centenary Gathering for Henry David Thoreau.*

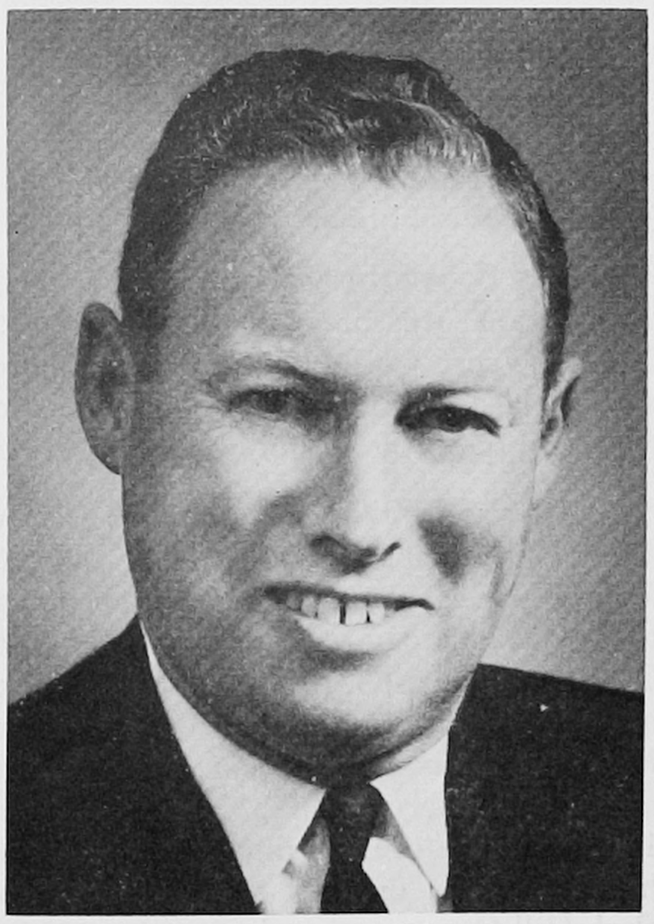
1942

Class Secretaries: **Richard A. Files, Clarice Dionne Files,** R. D. 2, Norwell, Mass. *Alumni Fund Chairmen:* **Philip W. Robinson,** 241 Buckingham Ave., Syracuse, N. Y. **Nancy Rindfusz Bates,** 4 Brook Dr., Simsbury, Conn.

John Franklin is teaching German in Middletown (N. J.) High School and living at 17 Fir Pl., Hazlett, N. J. **Charles Beach** has been promoted to district manager for Connecticut Light and Power Company at Essex, Conn.

1944

Class Secretaries: **John B. Cadwell,** Pittsford, Vt. **M. Jane Landes,** 1 Rockland Ave., Nanuet, N. Y. *Alumni Fund Chairmen:* **Dr. Michael Kolligian, Jr.,** 360 Winthrop St., Medford, Mass. **Mabel H. Buttolph,** 20 Peterson Terr., South Burlington, Vt.



William S. Stevenson has been promoted from assistant sales manager to vice president and manager of sales in the retail store field with the Babcock-Phillips Corp., one of the nation's largest manufacturers of hassocks and outdoor furniture accessories, Richmond, Va.

Althea Hall Jackson (Mrs.) is now assistant reference librarian in the Medford Public Library; her address: 45 Brookings St., Medford, Mass.

1945

Class Secretaries: **A. William Calder, Marilyn Knust Calder,** 134 Boxfield Rd., Pittsburgh, Pa. *Alumni Fund Chairmen:* **Alan Wolfley,** 5082 Forest Rd., Lewiston, N. Y. **Paula Knight Jeffries,** 3104 Q St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

James Saggiotes has been appointed to the chairmanship of the Senate Labor Committee in New Hampshire.

1946

Class Secretaries: **William R. Niederauer,** 19 West Lane, Bayshore, N. Y. **Frances Tenney Coombs,** 36 High St., Andover, Mass. *Alumni Fund Chairmen:* **Charles L. Cutting, Jr.,** Box 402, Danielson, Conn. **Alice L. Bull,** Lakewood Apts. B-5, Carefree Lane, Roanoke, Va.

Jane Van Brunt Hickey (Mrs.) is copy chief with the Impact Advertising Agency, Inc. in Washington, D. C.; her address: 2873 So. Abingdon St., Apt. B-1, Arlington, Va. **Dr. John Perry** has been appointed chairman of the department of mathematics at Wells College. He will assume his duties in September.

1948

Class Secretaries: **Donald B. McGuire, Nancy Weale McGuire,** 129 Larue Dr., Huntington, L. I., N. Y. *Alumni Fund Chairmen:* **Bartley B. Nourse,** 375 Bridge St., South Hamilton, Mass. **Janet Hubbard Metcalf,** 7 Slade Dr., Honolulu, Hawaii.

Bartley Nourse resigned his position as Scout Executive of Green Mountain Council, Boy Scouts of America, early in February, to become Scout Executive of the North Shore Council in Salem, Mass. **Thomas Whalen,** principal, Stoughton (Mass.) High School, was elected a member of the Commission of Public Secondary Schools of the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, in January. **Lawrence Washington** has received a faculty fellowship at Upsala College, East Orange, N. J., where he is an associate professor of German. He will travel to Europe this summer and use his grant to study in the principally German speaking areas.

1949

Class Secretaries: **James E. Sullivan, Jr., Jane Miller Sullivan,** 6 Burgess St., Chatham, N. J. *Alumni Fund Chairmen:* **Henry W. Caswell, Jr.,** 11 Brewer Pkwy., South Burlington, Vt. **Margaret Drysdale Price,** 66 Frankland Rd., Rochester, N. Y.

Marriage

Derwood G. Stafford to Miss **Helen Hawkes,** Dec. 5; address: 1415 Victoria St., Honolulu, Hawaii.

1950

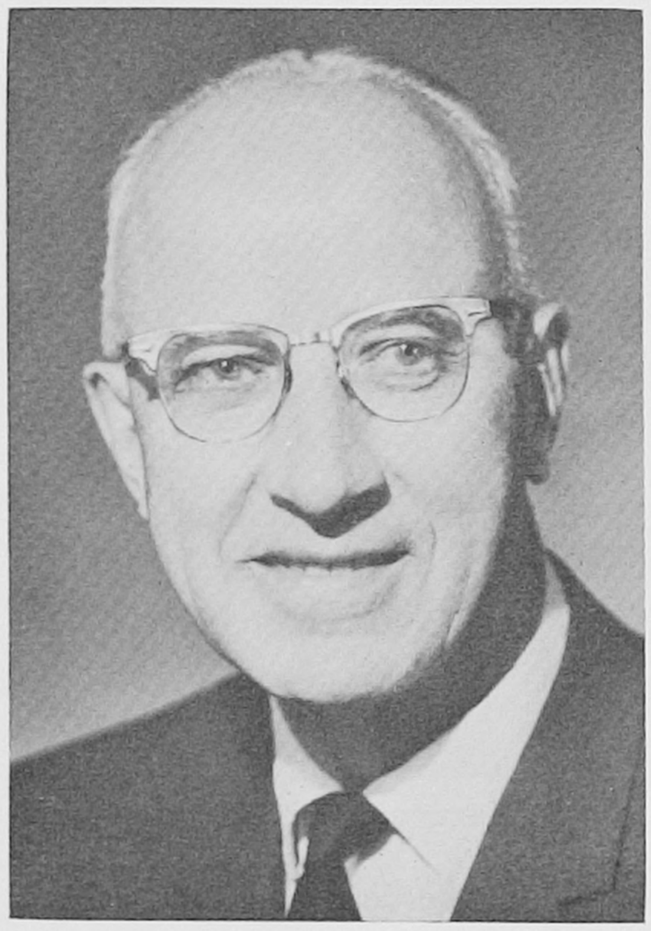
Class Secretaries: **Robert C. Jackson,** 27 Scofield Heights, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. **Jane Murdoch Baker,** R. F. D. 2, West Brattleboro, Vt. *Alumni Fund Chairmen:* **Robert Cleary,** 27 Booth Hill Rd., North Scituate, Mass. **Marilyn Marvin Hubbard,** 102 Lewis Ave., Walpole, Mass.

affiliated with this bank since 1939. An active trustee of the College, he is chairman of the Board of Trustees' Nucleus Fund which has subscribed ten percent of the College current Challenge Fund. A 40-year veteran of Wall Street, Mr. Lang was one of the Navy's earliest pilots in World War I, holding Pilot License Number 422. It was on the Middlebury campus he met Mildred Dickerson Lusk. They were married March 16, 1918. Their daughter Janet Lang Krumm, '41, is one of the College's alumnae leaders. A son, Fred Davis Lang, was enrolled in Middlebury but never entered. He was killed in action in France in World War II. Called "Ted" by his friends, Mr. and Mrs. Lang donated the "Ted Lang Jr. Intramural Field" to the College in 1949 and later endowed a perpetual scholarship to the College as memorials in honor of their son.

Harold Adams, vice president, engineering, of the Nash Engineering Co., retired on Dec. 31 after completing over 40 years of continuous service with the engineering firm. Mr. Adams went with the firm in 1924 and in 1926 was named chief engineer and in 1942 was elected to the board of directors. In 1950 he was appointed vice president of engineering. He holds over 130 U. S. and foreign patents of original pumps and compressors and has many currently pending applications.

1919

Class Secretaries: **Dr. H. Dwight Carle,** 25 Lynwood Ave., Keene, N. H. **Hazel Grover,** 13 Cottage St., Rutland, Vt. *Alumni Fund Chairman:* **Dr. H. Dwight Carle.**



Dr. Leon Adkins, general secretary of the Division of the Local Church of the Methodist Board of Education, has been awarded Boston University's Distinguished Alumnus Award in recognition of his outstanding contribution to Christian education. Dr. Adkins received his Bachelor of Sacred Theology degree from Boston University School of Theology. The award and a citation were presented at a special awards dinner in Boston. The citation said, in part, "As parish minister you demonstrated deep concern and wise guidance of the total educational program. Your superb creativity has brought renewal to the local church resources of the entire denomination. Your alma mater proudly recognizes your achievements in the pastorate, writing for periodicals, and national administrative guidance."

1922

Class Secretaries: **Leighton T. Wade,** 416 Madison Ave., Olean, N. Y. **Julia Sullivan,** 737 Cooke St., Waterbury, Conn. *Alumni Fund Chairmen:* **I. Murray Adams,** 8 Essex St., Swampscott, Mass. **Madeline MacDonald Clark,** 151 Phillips Ave., Swampscott, Mass.

Barney Potratz retired from the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service on December 30 after thirty years with the government agency. He started his career in the border patrol, became naturalization examiner and held the position of general attorney (immigration law) at the time of his retirement. Mr. Potratz has received recognition through the years for his assistance to people seeking citizenship in the United States. Until recently he conducted adult citizenship classes in high schools throughout the Los Angeles area.

1923

Class Secretaries: **Samuel J. Thompson,** 1148 Garner Ave., Schenectady, N. Y. **Alice Littlefield Grose,** 32 Lyman Rd., Milton, Mass. *Alumni Fund Chairmen:* **Rutherford J. Gettens,** 6011 Broad Branch Rd., N. W., Washington, D. C. **Esther M. Langwill,** 256 No. Oxford St., Hartford, Conn.

Alfred Draper retired as Director of The Steffen Biological Laboratories in 1963. After a leisurely eight and a half months trip around the world to "off-the-beaten-path" areas, he and his wife took up residence at 1174 E. Main St., El Cajon, Space 172, Calif.

1926

Class Secretaries: **E. Murray Hoyt,** 8 Green Mountain Pl., Middlebury. **Helen Woodworth Gwinn,** 72 Frederick Lane, Glendale, Mo. *Alumni Fund Chairmen:* **Calvin Farnsworth,** Prescott St., Sterling Junction, Mass. **Elizabeth Kelley Beck,** 2038 Miraflores Ave., Waukegan, Ill.

A new dining hall at the State University of New York Agricultural and Technical Institute, Cobleskill, N. Y., has been named the *Margaret E. Prentice* Dining Hall in honor of Miss Prentice who was formerly a member of the staff at the Institute and subsequently moved to state-wide and national recognition in her field.

1927

Class Secretaries: **Joseph Finnegan,** 176 Millburn Ave., Millburn, N. J. **Edna Graham Hinds,** 255 Main St., Binghamton, N. Y. *Alumni Fund Chairmen:* **Foster R. Clement,** 382 Bedford Rd., Chappaqua, N. Y. **Julia B. Austin,** 38 E. Parkside Terr., Barre, Vt.

Margaret Sedgwick Mertens (Mrs. Frederick) has returned to her home on Woodland Ave., Convent Station, N. J., after two years spent in Madrid, Spain. During this time she and her husband spent much time traveling through Europe while Mr. Mertens has been establishing a sales office for his engineering construction company.

1928

Class Secretaries: **N. J. Blanchette,** 565 Hastings Terr., Apt. 3-G, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y. **Miriam Sweet Coombs,** 2-A Highland St., West Concord, Mass. *Alumni Fund Chairmen:* **N. J. Blanchette. Gertrude Parsons Crehan,** 41 Cumberland St., Hartford, Conn.

Margaret Moody Rice (Mrs. Charles) and her family have returned to this country from Athens, Greece, where they have lived for several years and are now at Phillips Exeter Academy in Exeter, N. H.

1929

Class Secretaries: **Thad R. Jackson,** 9 Park St., Hopedale, Mass. **Lara Wheaton Prescott,** Dudley Hill, Dudley, Mass. *Alumni Fund Chairmen:* **J. Malcolm Williams,** 3 Main St., Poultney, Vt. **Dorothy Pollard Ballou,** 27 Weybridge St., Middlebury.

Robert Fuller is a salesman for the American Automobile Association and is living at 2311 No. Garden, Roswell, N. M. **Elizabeth McDermott Kannal** (Mrs. Mark H.) has retired from the Telephone Company after twenty-five years service with both the New York and the Mountain States Companies. She and her husband have moved to 12131 Bailey St., Garden Grove, Calif., where Mr. Kannal's business is located.

1931

Class Secretaries: **E. Parker Calvert,** 4 Windermere Rd., Auburndale, Mass. **Mary Henseler Cassidy,** 208 74th St., North Bergen, N. J. *Alumni Fund Chairmen:* **Dr. Samuel Abbott,** 143 Highland St., Plymouth, N. H. **Ellen Kellogg Norton,** 27 So. Water St., Vergennes, Vt.

Kenneth Parker has been elected New England chairman of the American Alumni Council. **Wendell Weeks** became director of Brookline (Mass.) Public Adult Education Program last September.

1932

Class Secretaries: **Charles E. Thrasher,** 128 Belcoda Dr., Rochester, N. Y. **Belle Ingalls Leighton,** 79 Hastings St., Portland, Me. *Alumni Fund Chairmen:* **William E. Dorn,** 292 Shore Rd., Burlington, Vt. **Eleanor Benjamin Clemens,** 36 Mill Lane, Hingham, Mass.

School of General Studies. He has served as assistant professor of Economics since 1963. A Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Middlebury, he studied at the University of Melbourne in Australia in 1958 under a Rotary International Foundation Fellowship. He received his Ph.D. from Columbia in 1963. Dr. Entine has served in the U. S. Army, and was a member of the public relations staff of Procter & Gamble Company for two years. He has worked as an economic consultant to the New York State Moreland Commission and the New York Temporary Committee on City Finances. His findings for these bodies have been published, and his article "U. S. Government Securities Holding of Selected Financial Intermediaries" appeared in the December, 1964, issue of the *Journal of Finance*.

Elizabeth Davis Latz and her husband, Arje, adopted a one-month old son, Michael Nisan, in December. **Dr. Thomas Feininger** is now in South America for four years working as an economic geologist with the Foreign Geology Branch of the U. S. Geological Survey. His first project was with Alliance for Progress Mission, directing geologic field mapping in the Colombian Andes. The aim of the work was a mineral resources survey of the nation of Colombia with the hope of finding workable deposits of the non-precious metals and industrial minerals to help Colombia's balance-of-trade situation. **Richard Brigham** is now an underwriter in the reinsurance department of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Co. in Hartford, Conn.; his address: 7 Daniel Lane, Simsbury, Conn. The **Rev. Charles Miller,** rector of Christ Church, Bethel, Vt., and St. John's in Randolph, Vt., will leave in May with his wife and three children for Damaraland, South West Africa, where he will be in charge of the work in the north central part of the territory. **Barbara Murray Collins** (Mrs. Robert) is assistant director of volunteer services for the Health and Welfare Council of the National Capitol Area. **Joel Hufford** is now manager of the Manor Hotel in Pinehurst, N. C.

1957

Class Secretaries: **Charles C. Palmer, Patricia Judah Palmer,** 157 Day St., Auburndale, Mass. *Alumni Fund Chairmen:* **Wayne Reilly, Pamela Clark Reilly,** 405 Sulgrave Rd., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Marriage

Bunn S. Rhea to Miss **Mary Evelyn LaPierre,** Jan. 30; address: 305 Laramie St., Atchison, Kan.

Births

A daughter, Marilyn, to **Mr. and Mrs. John M. Ingram,** in November. A son, John Alan, to **Mr. and Mrs. Alan S. Painter,** Feb. 28. A son, William Durfee, to **Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon Dean** (**Linda Durfee, '58**), Oct. 3.

David Tuttle is an insurance broker and agent with David K. Tuttle Co., Inc. in Brooklyn, N. Y.; his address: 444 E. 75th St., New York, N. Y. **William Badger** was named technical sales director of Samson Cordage Works, Boston, Mass., in January. **Bradford Littlefield** has been appointed manager of advertising media at the Brown and Williamson Tobacco Corp. In his new position, Mr. Littlefield will be responsible for placing the company's advertising in publications and on radio and television. **Robert Campbell** formerly with American Cyanamid Co., has joined the Inorganic Chemicals Division of the Monsanto Co. as a sales representative. **Carol Stone** is a graduate student at the University of Paris; her address: 15 Bld. Jourdan, Paris 14e, France.

1958

Class Secretaries: **John C. Lewis, Jr., Susan Lockwood Lewis,** 29 South St., Middlebury. *Alumni Fund Chairmen:* **Frank Hurt,** R. F. D. 1, Laconia, N. H. **Linda Durfee Dean,** 75 George St., Hamden, Conn.

Births

A son, John Harlan, to **Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Tuttle** (**Judith Falby, '60**), Jan. 2. A second child and son, William Richmond, III, to **Mr. and Mrs. William R. Moyer** (**Judith Plumb, '61**), Jan. 29. A second son, Douglas Hughes, to **Lt. and Mrs. Eugene Benevento,** Feb. 14.

Dorothy Covalt Dunning (Mrs. John R., Jr.) is working on a research project for her Ph. D. degree on the avoidance by moths of bats. In March she went into the jungles of Trinidad to get final material on this research project.

1959

Class Secretaries: **John L. Raymond, Mary Hinsman Raymond,** 130 Rhoda Ave., Fairfield, Conn. *Alumni Fund Chairmen:* **Anthony Garcia,** 2080 Midland Dr., Yorktown Heights, N. Y. **Jo Ann Witmar Anderson,** 1452 W. Baltimore Pike, Wawa, Pa.

Marriages

Richard R. Sherwin to Miss Marion C. Thompson, Jan. 24. Fred D. Williams to Miss **Martha M. Evans;** address: Route 3, Woodview, Ames, Ia.

James Finley is working in the credit department of the First National Bank of Boston and living at 67 Bay State Rd. in Boston. **Michael Howe** and his wife, **Nancy Lagergrin, '58,** moved to 55 Summit Ave. in Kitchener, Ont. in February. He is a systems engineer for IBM. **Anthony Garcia** has been promoted to New York area manager, cargo sales, with Trans World Airlines. **Donald Freeman** expects to receive his Ph. D. degree in English from the University of Connecticut this June and has accepted an appointment as an assistant professor of English at the University of California for next year. After August 1 the address for him and his wife, **Caroline Smith, '60,** will be Dept. of English, University of California, Santa Barbara, Calif. **Richard Sherwin** is a programmer with the Florida State Road Department. **Harry Hsiang** has been promoted to technical actuarial assistant with Mutual of New York. **John Medici** received his Ph. D. degree in Biochemistry from Rutgers University in June 1964. From June until January of this year he worked as a post-doctoral research fellow at Rutgers. He was then appointed as a project leader (biochemist) in the comprehensive water pollution study at the Southeast Water Laboratory in Athens, Ga.; his address: 205 Holly Ave., Clemson, S. C. **Linda Brewster Jackson** (Mrs. George) is a wholesale clerk with The General Motors Acceptance Corp. in Springfield, Mass.

1960

Class Secretaries: **Richard S. Geehr,** 382 Western Ave., Brattleboro, Vt. **Nancy Munford Mulvey,** 66 Summer St., Andover, Mass. *Alumni Fund Chairman:* **Lincoln Clark,** 921 Prospect Ave., Apt. 4, Takoma Park, Md.

Marriages

Peter Ingold to Miss **Kerry Reilly, '62,** Dec. 31. **Capt. Louis D. Frasche** to Miss Mary E. Cashwell, Sept. 5; address: Det. A-426, 5th Special Forces Gp. (ABNO), A. P. O. San Francisco, Calif. 96215.

Births

A first child and daughter, Ashley Jill, to **Dr. and Mrs. Robert M. Cross** (**Holly MacKenzie, '61**), Aug. 13. A son, George Spencer, to **Mr. and Mrs. George M. Camp** (**Anne Schaefer**), Feb. 2. A son, James Bradford, to **Mr. and Mrs. Peter B. Cooper** (**Linda Sharp**), Dec. 28. A son, Gary Scott, to **Mr. and Mrs. Leon D. Vancini** (**Linda Beauregard, '62**), Feb. 20, 1964.

Renie Cox Gorsuch (Mrs. Scott) has two sons, John David and Jeffrey Scott. **Judith Cox Weiler** (Mrs. E. Richard) has one son, Richard, Jr.

1961

Class Secretaries: **John L. Williams,** 150 Holly St. Rutland, Vt. **Janet S. Reed,** 116 Crosman Terr.'

Frederick Kania has been appointed manager of the Manchester office of the Connecticut State Employment Service.

1951

Class Secretaries: **William A. R. Deming, Phyllis Cole Deming,** Marsett Rd., Shelburne, Vt. *Alumni Fund Chairmen:* **John Gilmore, Helen Reid Gilmore,** 128 Bungalow Ave., Greenfield, Mass.

Birth

A son, Alan Howard, to Mr. and Mrs. Herman Herrlich (**Cristina Schweiker**), Dec. 25.

Stephen Terry is a field project manager for Airborne Geophysical Survey with the Aero Service Corp. in Philadelphia, Pa.; his address: 210 E. Courtland St., Philadelphia. **Curtis Norris** assumed his duties on March 15 as science-technical writer at the University of Vermont.

1952

Class Secretaries: **Harold E. McGee,** 4 Birch Lane, Topsfield, Mass. **Caryl Entwistle Huffaker,** Hickory Hill, R. D., Chadd's Ford, Pa. *Alumni Fund Chairmen:* **Kenneth A. Nourse,** 7 Sealy Dr., Potsdam, N. Y. **Jeanne Parker Cahill,** 7 Millbrook Rd., Beverly, Mass.

Marriage

Capt. Richard J. Gowdy to Miss Madalana Lathrum, Jan. 9.

Lorna Bowlby West (Mrs. George), lecturer at the University of Alaska, gave a paper entitled, "Intracellular Symbiosis of a Slime Mold in Hot Spring Alga, Mastigocladus laminosus," at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Montreal in December. **William Huey,** formerly associate editor with the *Research and Review*, has been promoted to assistant vice president and assistant director of the division.

1953

Class Secretaries: **Robert W. Parker,** c/o Martin, Boggs Hill Rd., Newtown, Conn. **Ann McGinley Ross,** R. F. D. 2, Middlebury. *Alumni Fund Chairmen:* **Dr. Edward B. Perrin,** 4737 48th Ave., N. E., Seattle, Wash. **Phyllis Laidlaw Herring,** 536 W. Wayne Ave., Wayne, Pa.

Marriage

Reginald B. Oates to Mrs. Carol Coover Morehead, Dec. 23.

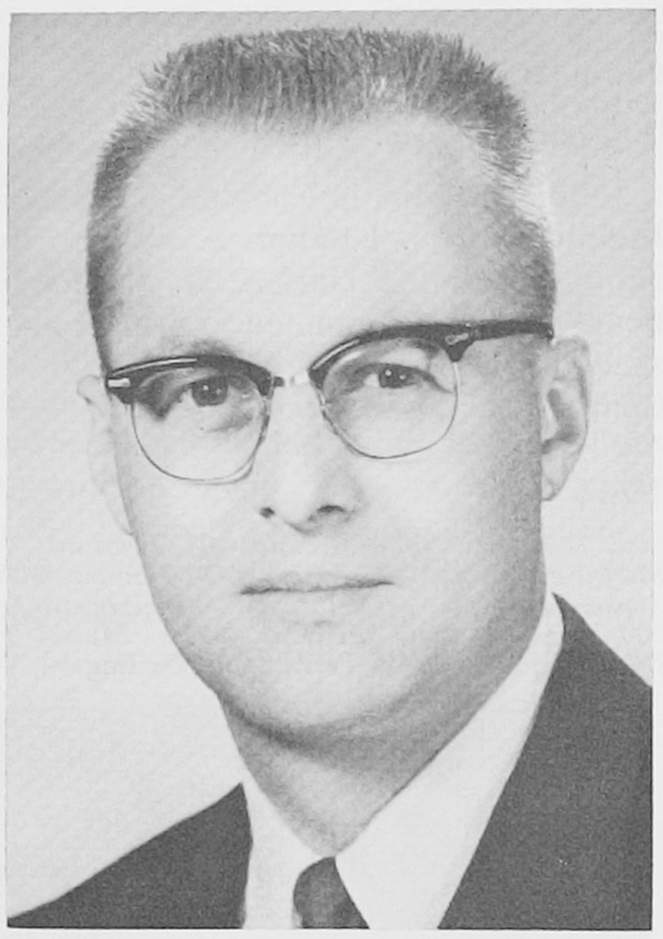
Birth

A first child and son, James David, to **Mr. and Mrs. Lindley M. Robinson,** Aug. 6.

George West, a member of the faculty at the University of Alaska, gave a paper entitled, "Migration and Nutrition of the Willow Ptarmigan in Northern Alaska," at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Montreal in December. **Clark Alvord** has been in Sweden since February 15; his address: Honeywell, AB, Elektravägen 5, Stockholm, Sweden. **Dr. David Clemens,** a research chemist with Rohm and Haas Co., has been promoted to head of one of the firm's ion exchange research laboratories.

1954

Class Secretaries: **James H. Hunt,** 5 Pinewood Rd., Montpelier, Vt. **Nancy Whittemore Nickerson,** Whitley Rd., Exeter, N. H. *Alumni Fund Chairmen:* **Richard L. Bourbeau,** 94 Linden Dr., Fair Haven, N. J. **Nancy Stevens Fuller,** 2 Molly Stark Dr., Morristown, N. J.



Robert D. Whitney has been promoted to assistant treasurer of The Fairfield County Trust Co., Stamford, Conn. He has been associated with this bank in various responsible positions since 1961.

E. Howard Anderson and his family left in December for San Jose, Costa Rica, for a year of language study before going to Mexico where he will serve in the United Church of Christ for four years. He and his wife will serve an area of western Mexico reaching from Mexico City in the south to the Hermocilla in the north. From 1955 until the present time Mr. Anderson has served as organist-choir director of Park Hill Congregational Church and also of Temple Emanuel Church in Denver, Colo. **James Hunt,** formerly assistant actuary with the National Life Insurance Co., was appointed deputy state treasurer by Governor Hoff of Vermont in January. **Gordon Ulmer** has been promoted to assistant vice president of the Connecticut Bank and Trust Co.

1955

Class Secretaries: **Richard Makin, Patricia Hinman Makin,** 13 Guilford Rd., Port Washington, N. Y. *Alumni Fund Chairman:* **Bruce K. Byers,** 441 E. Glen Ave., Ridgewood, N. J.

Marriages

Richard Sears to Miss **Beverly Beck,** Mar. 4, 1961; address: 14115 Alan Ave., E., Tacoma, Wash. Harold Williams to Miss **Elizabeth M. Oatman,** Dec. 25. Bernard MacIntyre to Miss **Carol Jennings,** Sept. 19.

Births

A son, Winslow S., IV, to **Mr. and Mrs. Winslow S. Cobb,** Dec. 4. A son, Donald Cranston, to **Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Atkins,** June 20. A fourth child and second son, Scott Douglas, to **Mr. and Mrs. Edward Thomson,** Oct. 5.

Robert Gallagher was appointed to the National Merit Scholarship Selection Committee which met in Evanston, Ill. in January.

1956

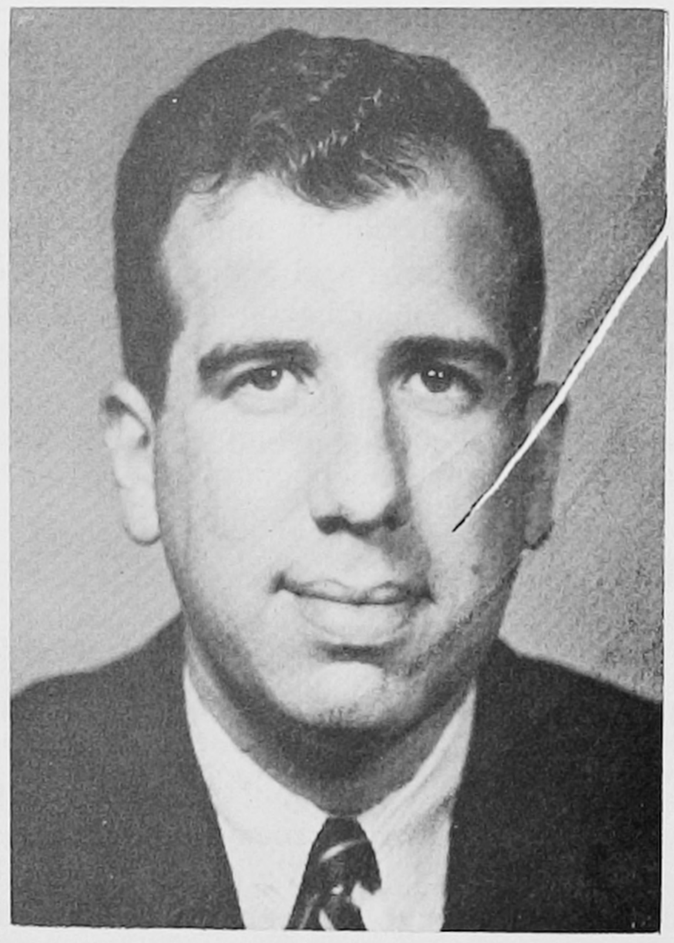
Class Secretary: **Charlotte Duryea,** 27 Beulah St. Apt. 4, Framingham Centre, Mass. *Alumni Fund Chairmen:* **Cyrus F. Anfindsen,** 333 E. 75th St., New York, N. Y. **Marilyn Fish Dunham,** 76 Washburn Ave., Wellesley Hills, Mass.

Marriages

Robert E. Collins to Mrs. **Barbara Murray Cassidy,** June 28; address: 7614 Lynn Dr., Chevy Chase, Md. **Dr. Peter H. Strife, 2d,** to Miss Annabel M. O'Connor, Feb. 13.

Births

A daughter, Joanne, to **Mr. and Mrs. Donald B. Gibb,** July 9. A daughter, Anita Loomis, to **Mr. and Mrs. Monte C. Wilkinson** (**Jean MacDonald, '55**), Nov. 13.



Dr. Alana D. Entine has been appointed as assistant dean of Columbia University's

Murphy is a student at the Columbia University Dental School. **Thomas Winter** is a graduate student in Zoology at Iowa State University.

Master's

1925—Clifford Crowther, 66, a retired editor of the D. C. Heath Publishing Co., died Feb. 26. He was a graduate of Brown University and had taught English for several years in New England private schools before joining the Heath Publishing Co. where he was in charge of the secondary English and social studies book departments before becoming editor. He is survived by his wife, the former Katherine Smith, and a son, Clifford.

1933—Lucile Hiatt, retired head of the French department at the Germantown Friends School, died Feb. 28. She was a graduate of Earlham College.

1946—Wallace Boyce, professor of French and chairman of the Romance Language department at Colorado College, has been elected regional representative to the National Executive Council of the American Association of Teachers of French.

1949—Henry Kopman will be teaching French at Western Carolina College in Cullowhee, N. C., this next summer. In the fall he will be professor of French at New Mexico State University.

1951—Alfred J. LeBlanc, assistant professor of French at Penn State University, is to be director of the NDEA Franco-American French Institute to be held at Assumption College this coming summer.

1954—John S. Noyes, chairman of the Modern Language department at The Taft School, has been awarded the third annual Farwell Fellowship for foreign study or travel.

1964—Marion Coad has accepted a position to teach French at the University of Nebraska.

Sylvester R. Brost is an instructor of German at Lycoming (Pa.) College.

Joseph Wennik is an instructor of German at the University of Virginia.

John Portera is teaching Spanish at San Fernando Valley State College.

Honorary

1951—Dr. Philip S. Hench, Hon. LL.D., who shared the Nobel Prize for Medicine in 1949 for the discovery of the application of cortisone and sister substance, ACTH (adrenocorticotropi hormone) to the treatment of arthritis and other diseases, died at the age of 68 in Jamaica on March 30. He was the father of Mary Hench Henty, '51, who is married to John B. Henty, '50, Mrs. Henty was unaware that her father was to receive an honorary degree at her graduation from Middlebury until the morning of commencement. Dr. Hench is survived by his wife and two sons and two daughters.

1963—Fred H. Moore who received an honorary degree of doctor of laws from Middlebury in June, 1963, has joined the board of trustees of the Independent College Funds of America, Inc. He is president of Mobil Oil Company, and is also an executive vice president and a director of the parent company, Socony Mobil Oil Company, Inc.

Obituaries

1904—Elna Coates Blake (Mrs. Charles A.), 81, died Dec. 21. Until her marriage in 1906 she taught in Island Pond, Vt., and Marblehead, Mass. She is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Richard Burden (Beatrice). Mrs. Blake was a member of Pi Beta Phi sorority.

1912—Robert B. Currier, 78, died Jan. 23 as the result of injuries received in an automobile crash. Mr. Currier was a farmer and lumberman in Sherburne, Vt. In 1912 he married Edna Boutwell and they had three daughters and a son. Mr. Currier was a member of Kappa Delta Rho fraternity.

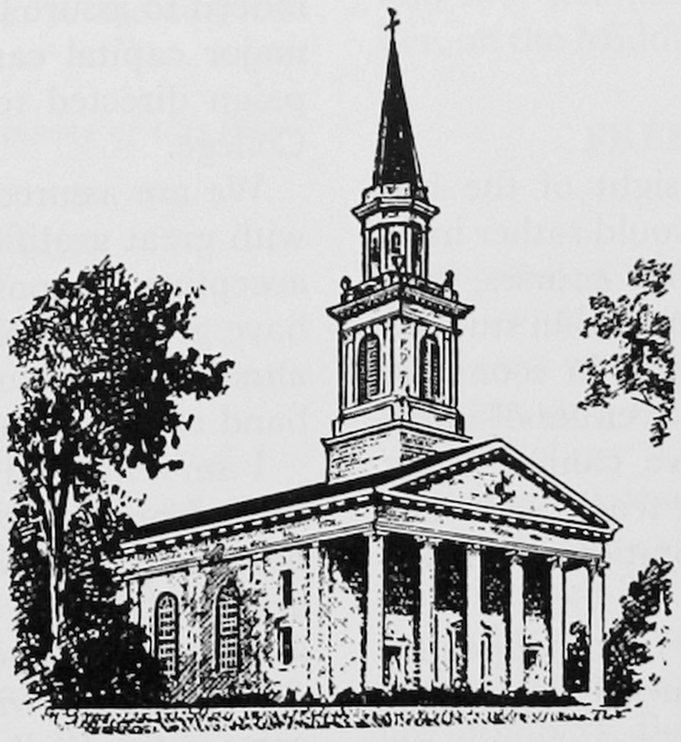
1912—J. Milton Stillson, 77, died Feb. 12 at his home in Canaan, Conn., following a long illness. He had been in the insurance business most of his life and was formerly head of the Canaan Insurance Agency until his retirement in 1957. He is survived by his wife, the former Gertrude Gritman, and two sons, Joseph, Jr. and Earl.

1916—Mary E. Halpin, 70, died suddenly at her home in Middlebury, Vt., in January. She had taught in Brushton, N. Y., and Fair Haven, Vt., until 1928 when she attended the E. Burnham School of Beauty for a year. She then returned to Middlebury to open her own beauty shop. She is survived by her sister, Alice, '18.

1923—Henry H. Eddy, 65, died suddenly on Feb. 27 in Rutland, Vt. After graduation from Middlebury he studied at Bread Loaf School of English and Harvard University and held M. A. degrees from both colleges. He was a teacher and Dean at Phillips Andover Academy, before teaching at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and Rutland (Vt.) High School until 1940 when he became state supervisor of the Historical Records Survey for W. P. A. Since that time he had been assistant archivist, state archivist for No. Carolina and chief of the Archives Division for the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission until his retirement in 1962. During the time he was with the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission he assisted in the planning of the eleven-story Pennsylvania State Archives building which is now under construction. In 1926 he married Helen E. Anthony. Mr. Eddy was a member of Phi Beta Kappa.

1925—Louise Barnard Look (Mrs. Russell M.), 64, died in January following a long illness. She is survived by her husband,

"... By Will To The College On The Hill..."



From the estate of Edward L. Gockeler, a friend of the College, the remainder interest in a trust of $125,000 payable to Middlebury College on the death of the sole beneficiary, plus an outright bequest of $92,667.38. Said bequest to accumulate and to be combined with remainder of above mentioned trust when paid to the College for use to build needed educational facilities.

Rochester, N. Y. *Alumni Fund Chairmen:* **Alfred Farrell,** 1514 Lee Highway, Apt. 201, Falls Church, Va. **Carol Nicholson Fryberger,** 212 Arrowhead Rd., Duluth, Minn.

Marriages

Jesse Maddalone, Jr. to Miss **Doris A. Herbst,** Aug. 24; address: 2236½ 17th St., Boulder, Colo. Richard L. Wood to Miss **Carolyn G. Bennett,** Feb. 6; address: 2201 Welch, Houston, Tex. Fritz Ward to Miss **Janet Delliquadri,** June 10; address: 2010 Athens Ct., Boulder, Colo. James Stevenson to Miss **Josephine Bachman;** address: 330 W. 77th St., New York, N. Y.

Births

A son, Bruce Stewart, to Mr. and Mrs. John W. Stewart (**Hallie MacDonald**), Nov. 21. A son, Timothy David, to **Mr. and Mrs. David L. Coleman** (**Barbara Goddard, '58**), Sept. 28. A second child and first daughter, Jenifer Laurie, to **Mr. and Mrs. Richard S. Dittmar** (**Carolyn Tibbs**), Feb. 21.

Jean Eisenhart is a graduate student in Library Service at Columbia University and is living at 933 Johnson Hall, 411 W. 116th St., New York. **George Logan** began work in January on the Personnel Director's Staff of Doubleday in New York City; his address: 44 East End Ave., Apt. 4-E, New York, N. Y. **Lt. Peter G. Hoyt** received a regular commission in the Air Force at MacDill Air Force Base, Fla., in January. **Janet Delliquadri Ward** (Mrs. Fritz) received an M. S. degree from the University of Colorado last summer and is now working for her Ph. D. degree in Biology.

1962

Class Secretaries: **Michael L. Black,** 590 W. 172nd St., Apt. 6-H, New York, N. Y. **Phyllis M. Cole,** 159 Emerson St., Apt. 3, Palo Alto, Calif. *Alumni Fund Chairmen:* **Victor Micati,** 541 W. 113th St., Apt. 4-E, New York, N. Y. **Susan J. TenBroeck,** 443 Red Fox Rd., Strafford, Pa.

Marriages

Richard S. Miles to Miss **Jacqueline Minter,** Dec. 23; address: McKenzie Bridge, Ore. **Michael S. Kulick** to Miss Judith S. Kaplan, in June 1964; address: 179 Bennett Ave., New York, N. Y.

Births

A son, Sean Timothy, to Mr. and Mrs. John J. Fleming (**Suellyn Pond**), Dec. 17. A daughter, Jennifer, to **Mr. and Mrs. Peter Kalat,** Jan. 12. A second child and first son, Peter Charles, to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur E. Gleason, Jr. (**Deborah Heald**), Dec. 1; address: Birnam Rd., Northfield, Mass.

Richard Winn is a teaching fellow in Biology at Northeastern University. **Alice Couperus** is a staff physical therapist at the Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation at New York University Medical Center; her address: 333 E. 75th St., New York, N. Y. **Thomas Paine** has completed his tour of active duty with the Army and is now production apprentice with the S. D. Warren Paper Co.; his address: 105 Brook Rd., Falmouth, Me. **Lana Howes** is a secretary in Special Operations Research Organ, Washington, D. C.; her address: 1442 Somerset Pl., N. W., Washington, **Howard Scheinblum** is in his last year at Boston University Law School. He is a member of the Law Review and one of thirty students practicing in the Roxbury District Court in a program endowed by the Ford Foundation. **Eleanor Williams Pringle** (Mrs. Wallace) is in her third year of study at Tufts Medical School. **Lt. George Pransky** is on active duty in the Army and is stationed at the Pentagon; his address: 4901 Seminary Rd., Alexandria, Va.

1963

Class Secretaries: **Francis B. Shepard,** 370 E. 69th St., New York, N. Y. **Michele Whitney,** 3513 S St., N. W., Washington, D. C. *Alumni Fund Chairmen:* **Richard P. Floyd,** Dartmouth Medical School, Hanover, N. H. **Barbara Donaker,** 715 Linden Ave., Oak Park, Ill.

Marriages

Peter W. Frame to Miss **Josephine M. Arnold, '64,** Dec. 26; address: 10 Fay St., Westboro, Mass. Peter W. Martin to Miss **Ann H. Wadsworth,** Nov. 28; address: 1801 Key Blvd., Arlington, Va. E. Brooks Robbins to Miss **Margaret T. Holmes,** Feb. 20; address: 55 E. 72nd St., New York, N. Y. **Wallace C. Pringle, Jr.** to Miss **Eleanor Williams, '62,** June 15, 1963; address: 1505 Westgate, Cambridge, Mass. John L. Standish to Miss **Carol A. Clements,** Mar. 6.

Judith Randels Kitchen (Mrs. Andrew) is a library assistant in the Mathematics and Science Library at the University of Rochester while her husband is studying for a Doctor's degree at the University; address: 2 Atkinson St., Rochester, N. Y. **Harry Blaine** is on active duty in the Army and is stationed at Ft. Bragg, N. C.; his address: P. O. Box 162, Ft. Bragg. **Rexford Brown** is a graduate student at the University of Iowa; his address: 918 Iowa Ave., Iowa City, Ia. **Eleanor Kimball** is a pre-professional library assistant at the Boston Public Library and is also a part-time student at Simmons College working toward an M. S. degree in Library Science. **2nd Lt. K. Prescott Low** has received the Air Medal for meritorious achievement while engaged in aerial combat support of ground forces in Vietnam. **Wallace Pringle** is in his second year at Massachusetts Institute of Technology working for a Ph. D. degree in Physical Chemistry. **Charles Canterbury** is a management analyst with the U. S. Treasury Dept.; his address: Chanute Hall, 3800 Porter St., N. W., Washington, D. C. **Dudley Dommerich** is a special agent with The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co. in New York City; his address: 48 Shore Rd., Greenwich, Conn. **Peter Austin** is attending Columbia University Teachers College and is living at 214 Riverside Dr., Apt. 4-E in New York.

1964

Class Secretaries: **C. Jeffrey Sprigman, Jr.,** A Co., 4th Bn. (M) 54th Inf., Fort Knox, Ky. **Jean Waller Smith,** Route 1, Box 142-A, Charlottesville, Va. *Alumni Fund Chairmen:* **Smith Mowry,** 176 Victoria Rd., New Britain, Conn. **Alice Taliak,** 37 E. 14th Ave., Columbus, O.

Marriages

David P. Riley to Miss Susan C. Phibbs, Dec. 28. **Robert N. Johnson** to Miss Jean M. Foley, Jan. 2. Samuel H. Knoll to Miss **Carol J. Hines,** Dec. 28; address: 810 Polhemus Rd., San Mateo, Calif. James L. Taylor, Jr. to Miss **Ellen V. Campbell,** Dec. 19; address: 5501 Sanger Ave., Apt. 210, Alexandria, Va. **William S. Shuman** to Miss Phyllis Bluhm, Dec. 24.

Marjorie Lam is now in South America with the Peace Corps; her address: C. P. 251, Chimbote, Ancash, Peru. **Stetson Fletcher** is on active duty in the Army and is stationed at Ft. Riley, Kan.; his address: 411 Laramie St., Manhattan, Kan. **Randall McNamara** is a public relations representative with Northeast Airlines in Boston, Mass. **Susan Camden** is working for Houghton Mifflin in the production department of elementary texts in Boston, Mass. **Priscilla Witt Hood** (Mrs. Allen) is a service representative trainee with the New Jersey Bell Telephone Co. in Morristown, N. J.; her address: 353 Woodland Rd., Madison, N. J. **Kent MacDonald** is with the Peace Corps. He left in January for Costa Rica. **Calvin Leman** is attending the University of Wyoming College of Law; his address: University of Wyoming, Wyoming Hall 336, Laramie, Wyo. **David Smith** is a claims examiner with the U. S. Treasury Dept. in Washington, D. C.; his address: The Virginian, Apt. 905, 1500 Arlington Blvd., Arlington, Va. **Norman Frascella** is a Spanish instructor at Rider College in Trenton, N. J. **Gary**

"Paradoxical though it may seem, true freedom comes through commitment—commitment to people, ideas, to causes greater than one's self . . . we are happiest when we are fully used."

We must adapt—we must have new energy, new facilities—but we must also preserve the basic values of liberal learning. We are transient custodians of a cause greater than ourselves—it is the cause of liberal learning at Middlebury—it is a cause fundamental to the freedom of men's mind and the living of life with integrity, intelligence and goodwill.

THE CLASSICS AT MIDDLEBURY

(*Continued from page 7*)

have? Art not only can but must stand on its own grounds, artistic grounds. History elucidates art, psychology rephrases in enlightening language the depth of symbolic meaning, sociology describes the activities of humans to turn eternally to clay, paint and words with a fervor. But art is beautiful in itself (or ugly and grotesque) but moving to the viewer or hearer as it was obsessive to the maker. Form, so multifarious and ineluctable, is also in itself aesthetic. Art can be used historically, or as documentation of society, or anthropologically, and with much reason. But there remains a firm area in which art must be art. Poetry, which is always formal to the poet, must be approached, we feel, by more compatible avenues and we are seeking to sense the art of words better by a new, more direct and form-oriented approach. This constitutes the single most important direction the Department has taken. There are stirrings in the air which imply that the next five years will not find us alone in this direction.

Q. Do you have any long-range plans for the Classics Department, perhaps plans for new courses?

A. Yes, we hope in the next few years to consider some basic work in Linguistics, which is a new and vital field and leads to various professions from the study of aphasia and dysphasia, in conjunction with psychologists, to research in Automatic Translation. We feel a single term's introduction to archaeology would be valuable, and a year's introduction to Sanskrit to be offered every third year or so might be a worthwhile addition to the curriculum.

Q. Then you reaffirm what you said at the beginning of this interview, that the Classics are in fact alive?

A. Yes, we are quite alive and very very busy.

EMMA WILLARD HOUSE

(*Continued from page 9*)

and school by Dr. John Willard, a physician, and his wife, Mrs. Emma Hart Willard, who became famous as an educator of women. In 1959 the College purchased the house and with minor modifications it served as Alumni Center and Placement Office for the next five years. These facilities are now located in the Alumni House on the upper campus near Pearsons Hall.

In the recent restoration, the interior of the building was attractively refurbished, and the exterior brick facing was painted a soft yellow to set off the white Vermont marble used in windowsills and lintels of the house. Removal of a Victorian style porch, installation of green shutters and the addition of old brass lamps all help to restore Colonial atmosphere.

Shortly after building this magnificent dwelling, Dr. Willard ran into financial difficulty. Mrs. Willard, who as Miss Emma Hart came to Middlebury from Berlin, Conn., in 1807 and ran an early female seminary here for two years, decided to operate a boarding school for girls as a source of income.

Mrs. Willard's nearness to Middlebury College, which was not co-educational in the early 1800s, made her aware of the unequal opportunities in educational facilities between the sexes at that time. She started to teach some of the solid learning, forbidden to her sex and was conscious of women's capacity to understand and grasp this higher learning.

When she opened her school in 1814 she had no definite plan or projects for higher education for women. She spent seven years writing her, *Plan For Improving Female Education*, and finally published it in 1818. It became known as the Magna Carta of higher education for women.

Her institution was regarded as one of the first of its kind for the education of teachers. Mrs. Willard's School grew to include 70 pupils at one time and attracted girls from some of the most prominent families in the East.

The interest of the New York legislature in her plan for incorporating and expanding the school and a suggestion that this body might grant financial assistance were the primary motivations for moving the school from Middlebury to Waterford, N.Y., in 1819.

Although, the legislature did pass an act to incorporate the seminary, little financial aid was granted. So when the city of Troy, N.Y. offered Mrs. Willard a building and other advantages she accepted and moved her operation to that city in 1821.

Her school was known for several years as the Troy Female Seminary until it was changed to its present name, Emma Willard School in honor of the founder. Her home and first seminary now stands restored as a memorial to her, on the Middlebury College campus.

FREEDOM ON THE CAMPUS

(*Continued from page 11*)

mitment to goals, live intensely and fully in the present. They want many accepted standards changed—right now!—so we encounter rebellion against home, parental pressure, and legal pressure.

Middlebury knows little of the depersonalization of education—classes of 1,000 in lecture halls, with additional hundreds more sitting in rooms watching and listening on closed circuit TV. Veterans recall what they hated most in the military—that they were just numbers. So do students in their mechanized colleges and universities dislike being just numbers. But what unites them today? Not the cur-

two daughters, Mrs. Paul Abbey and Frances and a son, David.

1930—Dr. Arthur J. Hoffman, 57, died suddenly February 8. Following his graduation from Middlebury, Dr. Hoffman attended the University of Pennsylvania School of Dentistry and received a D. D. S. degree from there in 1934. He had practiced dentistry in Hollis and St. Albans, N. Y., until 1961 when he moved to Hoosick Falls, N. Y. From 1942–46 he served in the U. S. Army Dental Corps. Survivors are his wife, the former Johanna Goettich, and two daughters, Judith and Dorothy. Dr. Hoffman was a member of Kappa Delta Rho.

1935—Esther F. Damerell, 52, died Feb. 6. Following her graduation from Middlebury she attended Becker Business College for a year. From 1936 to 1944 she was secretary and draftsman with the Wyman-Gordon Co. in Worcester, Mass. Since 1944 she had been secretary to the general secretary of the Worcester Y. M. C. A. Survivors are two sisters, Mrs. Ernest Ahler (Ruth, '35) and Mrs. Donald Eastman (Lucile, '30). Miss Damerell was a member of Sigma Kappa sorority.

CHANGE & PERMANENCE

(*Continued from page 1*)

I say the College purpose *depends* upon the faculty, for a liberal arts college exists for students, everything which has to do with influencing young men and women to want to learn and to want to go on learning. It is the College's responsibility to provide an academic, residential world in which there may be the best kind of interaction between student and teacher—each is supportive of the other—where there is the possibility of a kind of vibrant reciprocity.

This all sounds very serious, and indeed it is meant in all sincerity, for from these first principles follow our views for the future of Middlebury. At this point I cannot refrain from the perspective of a brief quotation from Gertrude Stein.

> "I find education everywhere and in New England it is everywhere, it is thought about everywhere but only in New England is it done as much as it is thought about. And that is saying a very great deal. They do it so much in New England that they even do it more than it is thought about."

We think about education a lot at Middlebury, for it is not an easy task to determine what the ingredients of a liberal arts education should be in the mid-twentieth century. This will have to be hammered out as we adapt our curriculum. New facilities will find their rationale and justification in curriculum planning and not vice versa.

There are three crucial assumptions which should govern these considerations—all lead Middlebury to the "giant step" which she will make in the next three years:

(1) Breadth of curriculum
(2) Teacher availability
(3) Scholarships

(1) First, the College must not lose sight of the importance of breadth in the curriculum. I would rather have a faculty assaulting me to approve more courses, and greater breadth—e.g. shall we move toward Asian studies? Shall we keep abreast of new developments in economic analysis? Shall we pursue the fascinating avenues of interdisciplinary studies? Point: we know we cannot cover everything. What we do teach, we must teach well. But whatever choices we make, whatever adaptations we make, there will be new costs.

Here is a financial glimpse at what has been happening at Middlebury since 1944. It speaks eloquently in its own terms.

	OPERATING BUDGET
1944	$ 629,000
1954	2,160,000
1964	4,220,000
(1974)	7,835,000

One is reminded of that old saw that just when you find that you can make ends meet, somebody moves the ends! But that's the way it should be in an educational institution. Middlebury will not choose the easy road of curtailing the range and quality of the educational program, of the curriculum. The cost is high, but the quality both justifies and makes all the difference.

(2) The availability of the teacher to the student—and I mean all teachers from full professor to instructor. I am sure we will find ways to use new teaching devices—electronic equipment, audio and visual. Yet I know no substitute for the way of discourse, of active mind engaged with active mind—teacher and student—both curious, both learners. A favorable teacher-student ratio is costly; it pays large dividends in a residential college.

(3) Finally, I hope we may see the day when our scholarship funds will make it possible for any young person qualified, eager, and selected for admission, to join our ranks. You should know that applications are up 20%—more than 3,000. Of these we will admit about 390. You know of the decision to increase enrollment gradually—under pressure of highly qualified applicants. It will be a small increase in comparison to many other institutions, and we will increase our faculty in proportion to the rise in student enrollment.

To meet these standards, to aim high for the College—indeed to assure her strong survival we have undertaken a major capital campaign, the first across-the-board campaign directed to meet the many different needs of the College.

We are assured of success, I know, for I have watched with great gratification Middlebury alumni-ae volunteers accepting responsibilities in the campaign. The Trustees have given magnificent support—100% have contributed almost three-quarters of a million dollars. If such a small band can do so much, think what a start we have.

I am reminded of the story of the Vermont lady walking home from church. It was a hot day and the sermon had been long. She was asked how she liked the sermon. She answered, "It's a pity that some folk forget to stop digging after they've struck water."

Let me close with a quotation from an article in a recent copy of the *Wall Street Journal.*

and campaigned for the honor code this year, was able to profit from the combined experience of several earlier student groups. The interest and enthusiasm maintained for ten years, and the support for the proposed constitution indicate that the Honor System is not only wanted at Middlebury, but that the students have the necessary attitude to make it work.

WITH OUR FACULTY

(*Continued from page 47*)

February. He lectured at two sessions speaking on "Is De Gaulle France?" and "Cultural Perspectives for French Students."

Professor Edward A. Martin (English) has an article "H.L. Mencken's Poetry" in the Autumn 1964 number of the University of Texas "Studies in Literature and Language."

The many friends of **Professor Lockwood Merriman** will be interested to learn that he will assume the newly-created post of Archivist of the College in the fall. In announcing this appointment, President Armstrong said:

"For a long time there has been a serious need at Middlebury to preserve the record of its past and to put in order all Middleburiana of value to that record. It is therefore a source of great satisfaction to me that Mr. Merriman has accepted this new and significant position. He brings to the post a great devotion to the College and long years of service which make him especially sensitive to the life of Middlebury both past and present."

Dr. Werner Neuse (German) has been honored as this year's recipient of the National Foreign Language Achievement Award. This award is bestowed annually upon a distinguished educator in the modern language field. Professor Neuse's citation was for "exceptional services rendered over the years to the study and teaching of modern foreign languages."

Mr. Victor L. Nuovo (Religion) was awarded the Ph.D. by Columbia University and Union Seminary on July 13, 1964. His thesis was entitled, "Calvin's Theology —A Study of its Sources in Classical Antiquity." Dr. Nuovo assumes the rank of Assistant Professor in the fall.

Dr. Edwin L. Pool (Chemistry) has been invited to participate in an eight week program on *Instrumental Methods in Analysis* at R.P.I. this coming summer. Sponsored by the National Science Foundation, the session is one of its Special Projects in Science Education Series.

Mr. John T. Wenders (Economics) has been named to participate in a program on "Recent Developments in Applied Economics" at the University of Chicago in August. Sponsored by the General Electric Foundation the seminar will provide opportunity for forty selected economics professors to examine important recent developments in two major areas: (1) Monetary and Cycle Theory and Policy and (2) Uses of Price Theory.

Dr. Henry B. Prickitt, chairman of the Department of English, Drama and Speech, is one of three college professors recently elected for a three-year term to the Board of Directors of the College English Association, a national organization.

Dr. Frederick B. Bowman (Speech) was named President of the New England Forensic Conference during the annual Tournament at Bowdoin College in March. Fred moves up from the Vice-presidency of the organization and thereby assumes responsibility for the direction and coordination of the debating activities of the member colleges.

Mr. James G. Chapman, Instructor in Music and winner of a Danforth Teacher Grant last year, was awarded the Ph.D. by New York University last October. Dr. Chapman joined the faculty in 1959. His doctoral thesis, "A Stylistic Analysis of the Works of Pierre Moulu." Mr. Chapman assumes the rank of Assistant Professor in the fall.

Dr. Robert W. Gleason '54, (Chemistry) was co-author of an article published in the January Journal of Organic Chemistry entitled "Addition Reactions of Substituted 1, 4 – Cyclohexadienes. I.3,3,6,6 – Tetramethyl–1, 4–cyclohexadiene." The paper represents a joint effort of the Departments of Chemistry at Middlebury and Hamilton Colleges. Of particular interest is the fact that the work represents, in part, the research done by C.H. Bushweller who earned a Masters Degree at Middlebury in 1963.

Miss Ursula Heibges (Classics) has the distinction of winning the Rome Prize Fellowship (Prix de Rome) at the American Academy in Rome. She will be on leave for the year 1965–66 and will do research in Italy under the Grant. Dr. Heibges has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Professor.

Recent publications of our faculty include two more books by **Professor Vincent H. Malmstrom** (Geography). One of these, "Sweden," was prepared for the Around the World Program of the American Geographical Society, published by Nelson Doubleday and Company. Intended as an introduction in depth to the land and people of Sweden, it sketches the country's historical development and economic achievements as well as the distinctive personality of its regions. The second book is a study of the political geography of northern Europe entitled "Norden: Crossroads of Destiny," D. Van Nostrand and Company. Here Dr. Malmstrom examines the physical and cultural factors which contribute to the widely differing roles of the Nordic States in European and global affairs.

THE CHALLENGE OF CHINA

FRIED

(*Continued from page 50*)

Turning briefly to the Overseas Chinese, we note a wide range in kinship organization. While joint family organization occurs in some situations of great wealth, this kind of family structure is reported only occasionally to be significant among the Chinese population of this or that country. Thus, it seems to have a fair degree of frequency in the Philippines, but to be less important elsewhere in Southeast Asia. The most interesting, if well-known, phenomenon among the Overseas Chinese is the very great use made of associations based upon stipulated kinship, shared geographical origins or even shared contemporary interest. The first of these is worthy of particular

riculum, not the huge impersonal, often cell-like structures called dormitories which are used more for sleeping than living!

Our students rebel rightly because often the teaching is poor. If one famed foundation's report were freely translated it would say, "We are asking our educational institutions to cease being research centers, and begin to teach these young men and women. If you are doing nothing more than keeping them from becoming juvenile delinquents, you are unworthy of our financial support!" Many fine young minds are being throttled down when they are ready for through-waysp eeds and outer space.

In a letter to the parents of new students I said, "You have had them for almost two decades, we shall have them for the period of their college course." If I were courageous I would add, "and we'll do the best we can with what you sent us!" Much of the rebellion results from these young people cutting the ties of restraint imposed by some parents, but for others it is rebellion because the college's restrictions are greater than those they knew at home. Little wonder that the Dean of Student is sometimes known as the Director of Wild Life!

Time does not permit consideration of the myriad ways youth seeks to give expression to his freedom by sit ins, sit downs, freedom marches, and demands for a Bill of Rights for their government on campus. All these indicate the move toward greater freedom, much more than the educator who said, "The only right a student has as a student, is the right to receive the best education that college can give." Once it was true that students accepted the decisions of committees, boards and deans but now they ask when the verdict is rendered, "To whom may I (or we) appeal?" and we must not forget that this rebellion and cry for freedom is a global matter. Latin America, Africa, Asia, the Near East, and the Far East are now, and have been, areas where youth is in revolt.

In no area does it come into sharper focus than in the area of morals and ethics and particularly explosive in the area of sex-morality. Dr. Robert Fitch, Dean of the Pacific School of Religion, Berkeley, California, suggests some basics for a code for sexual morality in an article in the *Christian Century*, October 7, 1964, and highlighted in *Time* magazine a week later. In brief, he says, "Either you control sex, or it controls you." It may control students by forcing them into unplanned parenthood and into a marriage they don't want and a job they were not ready to take. It may start in the free choice of individuals but the outcome is social. It becomes society's concern. Sex is for persons. The real evil is the effort to depersonalize sex.

So we witness youth's search for freedom, knowing that a free man is more than a freed-man. If it is true that "Stone walls do not a prison make, nor iron bars a cage," it is equally true that the removal of such restrictions does not insure freedom. Hocking of Harvard pointed out some years ago, "Other creatures Nature could largely finish; the human creature must finish himself."

We believe we must preserve in the life outside the classroom the creative, imaginative, and inquisitive spirit which youth possesses. We know, as do they, that it must be disciplined by a respect for truth and a belief in the intrinsic worth of all individuals. We want them to learn, as we are sure you do, to treat their fellow men with dignity and respect. To achieve this we grant them in most instances much more freedom then they have ever before known.

HONOR CODE AT MIDDLEBURY

(*Continued from page 12*)

sible person may display an unrecognized maturity when given authority, so a dishonest student might respect the trust of the honor system and not deceive his professor. A more pragmatic explanation for the reduced incidence of cheating at schools with honor systems is that there is a stronger deterrent at these institutions. Professors mete out notoriously lighter penalities than do students, who would not tolerate cheaters in their midst.

The Middlebury student body then has approved an honor system constitution which expresses their confidence in the undergraduate and should go far toward changing the atmosphere on the hill. The preamble to the student written constitution best expresses their intent.

> *The students of Middlebury College believe that the individual undergraduate must assume responsibility for his own integrity on all written work conducted in the classroom. This constitution has been written and implemented by students in a community of individuals which values integrity as a way of life. The Middlebury student body, then, declares its commitment to an honor system which fosters moral growth and to a code which will not tolerate dishonesty in the college community.*

How will it work?

Before enrolling at Middlebury each student must agree to abide by and uphold the honor system. Once an incoming freshman has made this commitment he may take all examinations, pre-announced tests and quizzes free of supervision. Each student will write in full and sign the statement "I have neither given nor received aid on this examination" at the conclusion of each exercise.

An all-student Honor Board shall deal with infractions of the honor system, treating alleged violations in confidence. According to Article III of the constitution:

> *Individuals observing an infraction of the Honor System should confront the student concerned. If the accused has not reported himself to the Honor Board within 24 hours of the confrontation, the individual with knowledge of the infraction should then submit the case to the Honor Board.*

In addition, the Honor System Constitution offers further guarantees for the rights of the accused and provides for annual review and evaluation of the code's operation. After ten years of favorable discussion, then, the Middlebury student body has resolved the many delicate questions of how to implement an academic honor code. During that period a majority of students have repeatedly asserted their confidence in the maturity and integrity of the undergraduate. The vote of 1,001 students on March 1 and 2 testifies to their evident commitment to honesty as a way of life.

The thirty-man honor code committee, which prepared

activities mean the destruction of Chinese culture. What the Chinese Communists intend to do is to transform these things to conform to their ideology. As early as 1942, Mao Tse-tung said that a new China must learn from Confucianism as well as from others, but only the democratic, scientific, progressive, and materialistic elements should be preserved. The Communists have never changed this position but have been proceeding on this basis in the last fifteen years. The question is whether Confucianism will change Communism or vice versa.

It was a curious thing that for some ten years after the Chinese Communists came into power, there was no official policy toward Confucianism. Certain isolated facts seemed to have conflicting meanings. On the one hand, the national holiday in honor of Confucius was no longer observed and Confucius' 77th generation descendant fled to Taiwan with Chiang Kai-shek. On the other hand, the Confucian temple in Confucius' native place was redecorated, books on Confucianism continued to be published, and scholars wrote on Confucianism as usual. It was not until 1959 that definite positions were taken with regard to Confucius and his doctrines. From 1960 to 1962, thirteen discussion meetings were held in various parts of China. Practically all prominent scholars took part. The meeting in 1962 in Confucius' native community attracted more than 160 scholars from 16 provinces and municipalities. The discussions revolved around the topic of Confucius's doctrines of Heaven and *jen* and whether he was progressive and representative of all people or conservative and representative of only the ruling class. Officially, the government had nothing to do with these discussions, but there can be no doubt that certain scholars represented the official line. The strange thing is that opinions were by no means unanimous. Some held that the Confucian idea of Heaven was idealistic but others held that it was materialistic. Some maintained that Confucius stood for the interest of only one class in his doctrine of *jen*, but others insisted that *jen* meant the love for all people. To this day there has been no final conclusion.

What is the future? Some American scholars say that Confucianism will go on and serve Communism because they share many ideas in common. These scholars say that Communism has its philosophical roots in Chinese culture, more especially Confucianism. They say that both Communism and Confucianism emphasize study, both aim at group living, both emphasize practice, both teach the unity of knowledge and action, and both urge people to be loyal. Surely Communism and Confucianism share these in common. What the scholars overlook is that their differences far outweigh their similarities. Confucian study is voluntary and is not backed by force. Confucian group living is balanced by the emphasis on the individual, as the doctrine of *jen* shows, and as the harmony of the family as a whole and its individual members in their specific status illustrates. The Confucian emphasis on practice requires a moral initiative and not an order of the state. The Confucian doctrine of the unity of knowledge and action presupposes the intuitive knowledge of the good and not a conformity to a state doctrine, and Confucian loyalty is not only to the state but to one's father, one's friend, and oneself.

This does not mean that Confucianism will not change in China. It already has. For example, there is already a new sense of respect for labor which has been absent in Confucianism. It is not true that Confucianism despises labor, but it is certainly true that it has not glorified it. There is also more emphasis on practical work than book learning. Whatever merits Confuciansm may have, one defect of it has been its almost total obsession in book learning, which has been partly responsible for the development of natural science in China, although the Confucian metaphysics is perfectly consonant with it. The Confucian stress on man with the result that government has been personal is now under severe attack, and is likely to be changed. All these changes may not do Confucianism any harm; they may do it a lot of good.

At the same time, Confucianism is doing something to Communism, although slowly and silently. The fact that its books are still studied and published and its ideas are still debated are sure indications that Confucianism is very much alive. Moreover, Confucianism has been transmitted, perpetuated, and upheld by Confucian intellectuals. Although Chinese intellectuals have been forced to confess, to support the regime, and to denounce certain traditional institutions, they have not been liquidated, but have continued their study and research, and have even dared to voice opposing opinions in the discussion meetings and in subsequent publications. It is still too early to see how events in China will develop. But from past experience we know that Confucianism has always been able to maintain for China the balance between the individual and the group. And the relationship between the individual and society is still very much in the minds of Chinese scholars, now as always in the past.

SPORTS

(*Continued from page 53*)

running Norwich University squad and then defeated the Cadets in one of the final games of the season to capture the small college New England hockey title.

Middlebury was 12–2 in ECAC Division II play and posted a good 14–8 overall record, winning the last five consecutive contests of the season. The Panthers scored 81 goals against division rivals while allowing only 38 goals, and wound up in a tie with Dartmouth for eighth place in New England among all colleges and universities.

Coach Wendy Forbes, in his first season with the varsity hockey team, was named runnerup to Bob Priestly of Norwich for small college coach of the year honors in New England.

Middlebury started off the season on a winning note with a 7–5 win over Canadian Military Academy. The Panthers were edged 4–3 in an overtime game with Princeton and bowed to Army, but defeated Merrimack and Bowdoin before entering the holiday tournament at Lake Placid, N.Y. Middlebury defeated Bowdoin and lost to Norwich to take second place honors.

Coach Forbes' team started off the new year with a pair of wins over Colgate and AIC before losing to Dart-

attention since it represents a technically true clanship. We note, in view of preliminary theoretical remarks, that these clans are essentially urban phenomena. It is also significant that there is some degree of articulation between these clans and their analogs in Taiwan. Indeed, these connections are consciously exploited by the Kuomintang as a means of retaining and channelling the loyalty of successful Overseas Chinese.

Having briefly surveyed some of the recently collected data about Chinese family life and extensions of kinship in the Mainland, Taiwan and among some of the Overseas Chinese communities, we are ready to return to our original question.

While there may have been some flirtation with the notion of doing away with the family as a significant social unit, the Communist government of China has not seriously interferred with the conjugal family but, on the contrary, has often been supportive of this kind of association. On the other hand, it is obvious that extended families and lineages have undergone serious attack and may have totally disappeared. However, a similar process can be described in Taiwan and, though the conditions make precise comparison difficult, also among the Overseas Chinese. This leads us to believe that what is involved is not simply the programmatic efforts of a powerful political apparatus, but a major current of societal evolution. We cannot jump to the conclusion, however, that kinship dies as an effective mechanism of solidarity in modernized and urbanized milieus, but it appears that kinship, like Proteus, is capable of continually assuming new forms to adapt to new situations.

CLUBB

(*Continued from page 51*)

The American devices for support of the successive Saigon regimes have again been chiefly military in form. They have been in large measure fruitless. Now there is the threat that the war shall be expanded outside of South Vietnam into "privileged sanctuaries"—North Vietnam and, by easy inference, if need be—China.

The United States however is not alone in its concern for developments in Southeast Asia. The concern of others is manifested primarily in the form of pressure for political negotiations for a compromise settlement of the dispute instead of a dangerous expansion of the war. One may estimate that the crisis will pass, and World War III not issue from Southeast Asia. It is nevertheless easily predicted that the struggle between Moscow and Peking for influence even in Southeast Asia will continue, and that there will likewise be increased exacerbation of relations between China and the United States in the future.

Revolutionary tides are still running deep in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. From political revolution designed to achieve national independence the course of change is flowing into an economic revolution—in which the poor nations demand prosperity. Their demands are being frustrated and this gives rise to massive angers. We again see the competition of those three main major powers for influence, with the USA still depending heavily on military strategy, the USSR upon economic power, the Chinese upon political methods. The issue is: which of the three powers can frame the most effective response to the revolution of rising expectations, to the growing anger of poor nations against the rich?

In seeking to discover the shape of the future it is necessary to assess the relative permanancy of the triangle of hostility. Here one may reach certain tentative conclusions. 1) The USSR will not seek alliance, as supposed in some circles, with the USA against China; it will instead seek closer alignment with the emerging nations. 2) The USA, on the other hand, will not seek a detente with China, but will endeavor to buttress its existing military positions. 3) The Sino-Soviet alliance, despite the differences between the two parties, will not break up definitively, with a denunciation of the treaty of 1950; but it will nevertheless possess more negative than positive value, for the time being, for its participants. Should the United States become engaged in war with North Vietnam, the positive provisions of that treaty might once more be given emphasis.

China, although it may in time mellow, for the present can be expected to strive to strengthen itself to the utmost militarily, politically and economically to the end that it can transform Asia into something in the nature of an "Asian People's Republic"—dominated by China. It meets opposition in some sectors from the USSR and USA respectively. Asian countries moved by nationalism, acting sometimes in concert and supported by the United Nations and interested powers, also offer a barrier to Chinese thrusts in the Asian periphery. In the meantime new revolutionary forces are gathering which, converging on new political foci or perhaps converging unequally on the power positions of the United States, the Soviet Union and China, may upset the balance of influences that created the triangle in the first instance. What might cause the passing of the uneasy equilibrium in that triangle one shudders to think upon.

CHAN

(*Continued from page 52*)

institution are concerned, for private ownership has given place to communes and the family is no longer the most important unit of social organization. But so far as Chinese culture in general and Confucianism in particular is concerned, very little has been destroyed. Reports of book burning have turned out to be untrue or exaggerated. On the contrary, books have been published in great quantities, including the Confucian classics and their commentaries. Chinese opera and painting have been promoted. The language has been simplified but not obliterated. Religion has been restricted but by no means eliminated. Mao Tse-tung himself has been writing poems in the classical style. Chinese history has been extensively studied, resulting in some excellent works, and archaeology has been one of the most active and successful undertakings in Communist China. Places of historical significance and natural beauty have been developed, and many famous buildings have been repaired or redecorated. It does not seem that these

Bishop to the church in Rhode Island, and Benjamin Bosworth Smith, Bishop of Kentucky and presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church. He was the Rector of St. Stephen's Church when it was built in 1827. Resident in the town were families bearing the name of Starr, Swift, Bushnell, Warner, Linsley, Wainwright, Porter and many others, who were to become well known as merchants, bankers and in professional and public life, both east and west.

But Middlebury was pre-eminently an educational town and the life centered largely around the College. Almost immediately after the foundation of the town, the pioneers of that day looked to the founding of a college. It was the day of the old-fashioned New England academy, which made such a valuable contribution to educational life in this country before the wider development of the public school system. The Addison County Grammar School was incorporated and Timothy Dwight, the elder, president of Yale College, as an educational pioneer, came up through the wilderness on his missionary journey, and in the closing year of the eighteenth or the first of the nineteenth century, Middlebury College, as the child of Yale, from whom it borrowed its course of study, was founded. Two immense stone buildings, the dormitory called Painter Hall, after a high-minded and generous resident of the town, and the great chapel building which housed library, chapel and recitation rooms, were built, representing the dignified colonial architecture of that time. The success of the college was immediate and some years later it exceeded in number of students, Yale College and at one time it had a larger graduating class than Harvard. It was, I think, in 1817 that the president of Middlebury, Dr. Henry Davis, refused the presidency of Yale, preferring to remain in Middlebury.

From New England, the Middle States and the South, students came. But sometime after the middle of the century, for various reasons the college declined and when I entered college in 1874 it had fallen upon evil days. Dartmouth, Amherst, Williams, Union and the University of Vermont, with larger and increasing endowments, drew from the same territory. It no longer had instructors of eminence and so well known as in earlier days. It had been without a president for some time but it never lowered its standard of scholarship and requisites for entrance. There was, however, a group of fine young professors in my days, of wide and varied scholarship; Ezra Brainard, Edwin Higley and McGregor Means.

Middlebury was also a pioneer in the higher education of women, or female education, as it was called. Early in the century Miss Emma Hart had come to teach in a small girls' school recently established through the efforts of Senator Seymour. Later she was married to Dr. John Willard, who lived in the beautiful old brick mansion, which later was the home of my godmother, Mrs. Linsley. On accout of business reverses, which had come to her husband, she decided to establish a school for girls in her own house. Listening one Sunday morning to Dr. Thomas Merrill, a classmate of Daniel Webster at Dartmouth College, then pastor of the Congregational Church, which still stands with its stately symmetrical steeple, as one of the finest specimens of the old type of New England Meeting House, she heard him pray for our "seminaries of learning." Immediately she was struck by the phrase and while her mind wandered, I fear, from the prayer, she decided that is what I will call my school. A few years later she moved to Troy, New York, and there founded the Troy Female Seminary, which, as the first established school for the higher education of women, antedates the founding of Mount Holyoke Seminary by Mary Lyon.

I must say something of the religious and social life of the town which had lost a certain amount of its distinction when I knew it, and which has suffered greatly of necessity since then, by the increase of large cities which have drawn so heavily upon all the New England villages during the last half century and more. Around the Congregational Church there centered most of the college life, its professors and their families and many of the well-to-do people of the town who, while mingling socially, with the adherents of the Episcopal Church, looked a little askance at them as highly respectable but rather worldly and fashionable. In old St. Stephen's little stone church there worshipped a considerable number of the "first people" of the town.

The social lines were as strongly drawn in this old Vermont village as in larger centers of population. Middlebury, like Stockbridge in Massachusetts, Litchfield in Connecticut, and other New England and New York towns, classed among its aristocracy, those who had education and refinement, while gentle blood and breeding and even a small portion of wealth were not unregarded. But how simple was the standard of living. One or two servants were all that were required for the usual household. Few people dined except in the middle of the day and high tea or supper was the usual meal for entertaining. Then, occasionally, through the winter months, one or more of the houses would be open for a large evening reception, with one hundred or two hundred guests, where conversation was indulged in and simple refreshments were served. Yet, we were not an untraveled people. New York, Boston and other American cities were visited, and a certain number traveled to Europe, while seaside and mountain resorts drew us for brief seasons during the summer vacations. I remember my first visit to Boston and Newport, while still in my teens and a year spent in Europe, Egypt and Palestine, when I was a student in Cambridge, interrupting my course of study for that length of time.

I am afraid the College gave a certain high-brow and pedantic touch, a certain stiffness and formality to the life of the place. We boys and girls called each other Mr. and Miss——. The whole village sought to be literary and musical. What was called classical music, Bach, Mendelsohn and Beethoven, our favorite composers, was played of evenings by the young girls we called upon. We read the great works of English authors and other writers, through translations. Spenser and Chaucer, Milton, Scott, Thackeray, Dickens, Tennyson, Byron and Wordsworth, we were familiar with. I recall reading through all of Shakespeare's plays one summer vacation, devoting two hours a day to a single play. I read Pollock's "Course of Time," Young's "Night Thoughts," Thomson's "Season" and many another dreary and now forgotten and neglected writer, not with enjoyment, but because I wanted to be well read.

mouth by a 11–3 score, the worst loss of the season. Panther skaters bounced back with a 12–1 victory over Connecticut and then lost two straight games to R.P.I. and Norwich.

Another pair of wins followed over Amherst and Hamilton. In a second game with Dartmouth, the Panthers forced the Indians to go all out in the final minutes of the game to break a tie and pull out a 5–3 win. The final loss of the season was a 4–3 overtime defeat at the hands of a strong Northeastern team. The Middlebury skaters closed out the campaign with consecutive victories over Williams, Vermont, New Hampshire, Norwich and Hamilton.

Co-Capt. Tim Carey led the team in scoring with 16 goals and 15 assists for a total of 31 points in 22 games. Second place honors went to John Buffum, a talented junior, who scored 10 goals and made 14 assists for a total of 24 points in only 14 games.

In addition to other honors, Middlebury also finished the season with the top goalie in Division II. Sophomore Pete Brown allowed only 3.7 goals per game and made 541 stops in the 22 games he worked.

Things look good for next year with a crop of veteran skaters due to be joined by promising freshmen from a team that posted a fine 10–1 season mark.

After a slow start, the basketball team started gaining momentum in the last half of the season posting three of its five wins of the season and coming close to winning three other contests. Although, the 5–15 mark of the hoopsters doesn't compare with the other winter teams, the season had its bright spots.

Middlebury basketball fans showed a new enthusiasm in the game as they witnessed home court victories over Norwich, 75–73, or R.P.I., 68–63, or even the losses to MIT, 62–61; Vermont, 69–65, and Amherst, 64–61. Other wins were over Sir George Williams, 82–56; CMR, 80–50, and Loyola of Montreal, 79–64.

Capt. Pete Karlson, a senior, led the team in scoring. He tossed in a total of 300 points in 18 games for an average of 16.7 points per game. His output was a quarter of the total scored by the entire Middlebury team.

The big surprise of the season was sophomore Pete Roby. In nine games he scored 141 points for an average of 15.7 points per contest and fourth place in individual scoring. He had a .400 average from the floor and .428 from the foul line and snagged 85 rebounds.

Coach Alaimo looks for a better season next year citing the progressive improvement of the team in the last part of the past campaign. He has veterans such as Charles Ladd, Rick Myatt, Roby, Dave Nicholson, Karl Lindholm, Gary Margolis and Rich Roller to use as a nucleus to which he can add freshman prospects Dave Severance, Dave Vanier, Robert Deitz and Al Jaretzki.

COLLEGE EXPANDS CAMPUS LAND

(*Continued from page ii*)

It includes an original tract of 133 acres, bought in 1901 by Homer Harris' parents, Charles E. and Nellie Blakely Harris of Proctor, who located there so that their sons could go to Middlebury.

Three of their boys did. The late Roy D. Harris graduated in 1917, and another son, Stanton A. Harris, born after the family moved to Middlebury, received his degree in 1924.

Over the years the Harris farm had been a gathering place for Middlebury students. Many undergraduates worked there in exchange for room and board. The Harrises looked upon these young people as members of the family and their Middlebury friends and classmates always were warmly welcomed.

Three grandchildren of Charles and Nellie Harris also are among the alumni. They are Donald G. and Charles E. Harris, 2nd, who were enrolled in the late 1940's and Anna Ruth Harris Carlson, '51, whose husband, Kendall P. Carlson graduated in 1950.

RECOLLECTIONS OF MIDDLEBURY

(*Continued from page ii*)

district and what were called, select schools. Among these, before I reached my teens, I recall a somewhat remarkable teacher, Samuel Kelley, who had been a captain in the Civil War, which had only recently come to its close.

I have always thought it a fortunate thing that I was brought up in a college town, and especially in Middlebury, remote in those days from large centers, but with a most interesting and individual life of its own. It was a New England town, but it had associations quite as much with New York as with Boston. In the town, with its beautiful colonial houses, there lived people of refinement and education in easy circumstances, although a millionaire was almost unknown, dispensing a kindly and gracious hospitality, some of them opening their houses to receive students who lived in college dormitories, but as there were no Commons in those days, had to seek board outside of the college campus.

Here and in its neighborhood lived families of distinction, like the Phelps, the elder being a United States Senator and Supreme Judge for many years, and his son, Edward, later a leader of the American Bar, Professor of Law in Yale University, and one of the most successful of our Ministers to England and who was the choice of President Cleveland for Chief Justice of the United States. The Seymour family had come from Litchfield, Connecticut in the early foundation of the town and in the person of Horatio Seymour, the elder, produced another United States Senator. He was the uncle of Horatio Seymour, Governor of New York and the candidate of the Democratic Party for President in 1868. A daughter married to Philip Battell, had for their son-in-law, still another United States Senator, John W. Stewart, also Governor, Member of Congress and an eminent lawyer who passed his entire life in Middlebury. Here lived, in the early days, of the nineteenth century, Governor Slade, a Member of Congress and leader in the Anti-slavery movement. In the near neighborhood were born men of such national distinction as Silas Wright, Senator and Governor of New York; Levi P. Morton, Governor and later Vice-President; and Stephen A. Douglas, Lincoln's great rival; also Sir Curtis Lamson, the English banker and associate of George Peabody, founder of the present English family of Locker-Lamson. Here lived the Henshaw family, which gave a

1965 Commencement Program

Friday, June 11

2:00–10:00 p.m.	Registration, Alumni Lounge
6:30 p.m.	Buffet Supper, Bread Loaf Inn
8:30 p.m.	Alumni Seminar—*The Aggressive Student*, Bread Loaf Dr. Robert Pack, moderator of a faculty panel

Saturday, June 12

8:30 a.m.–12:30 p.m.	Registration, Alumni Lounge
9:00 a.m.–11:30 a.m.	Alumni Coffee Hour, Alumni Lounge
10:00 a.m.	Tour of Campus, Meet at Alumni Lounge
10:30 a.m.	Alumnae Association Meeting, Pearsons Living Room
10:30 a.m.	Alumni Association Meeting, Proctor Hall
12:15 p.m.	Commencement Luncheon, Memorial Field House
3:00 p.m.	Tour of Campus, Meet at Memorial Field House
3:30–5:00 p.m.	Informal Reception, President's House, 3 South Street
6:30 p.m.	Class Reunion Dinners
8:30 p.m.	Commencement Play—*Oh Dad, Poor Dad*, Wright Memorial Theatre

Sunday, June 13

10:45 a.m.	Baccalaureate Service, Mead Chapel
12:30 p.m.	Phi Beta Kappa Dinner, Proctor Hall
8:30 p.m.	Commencement Play—*Oh Dad, Poor Dad*, Wright Memorial Theatre

Monday, June 14

10:15 a.m.	Commencement Procession, Memorial Field House
10:30 a.m.	Commencement Exercises, Memorial Field House
All weekend	Art Exhibit, Carr Hall

Class Reunion Dinners

Saturday, June 12, 1965 at 6:30 P.M.

Class of 1910 (55th) — **Forest West**
E. Bruce Hallett
2 Hickory Drive, Maplewood, N.J.
Mrs. Gwendolyn Barnes
8 Olympus Rd., Proctor, Vt.

Class of 1915 (50th) — **Forest West**
Elbert C. Cole
Chipman Park, Middlebury, Vt.
Marjory W. Upson
Chipman Park, Middlebury, Vt.

Class of 1920 (45th) — **Forest East**
Fred H. Carpenter
5301 N. Delaware St., Indianapolis, Indiana
Mrs. Buena A. Breen
R.R. 2, Windsor, Vermont

Class of 1925 (40th) — **Le Château**
Ernest M. Adams
108 Forest St., Wellesley Hills, Mass.
Mrs. Alexander McElwain
59 Granite St., Foxboro, Mass.

Class of 1930 (35th) — **Dog Team**
Raymond Wells
109 Jay Street, Scotia, New York
Mrs. Aline B. Sandrin
Overlee Rd., North Bennington, Vt.

Class of 1935 (30th) — **Brandon Inn**
R. L. "Dan" Whitney
37 Kenmore Terrace, E. Orange, N.J.
Lucy A. Roberts
101 Tanner Rd., Webster, Mass.

Class of 1940 (25th) — **Bread Loaf**
Mr. & Mrs. Gordon E. Emerson, Jr.
Drumlin Rd., Pigeon Cove, Mass.

Class of 1945 (20th) — **Waybury Inn**
Mr. & Mrs. A. William Calder
134 Boxfield Rd., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Class of 1950 (15th) — **Middlebury Inn**
Robert C. Jackson
27 Scofield Heights, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
Mrs. Stephen E. Baker
Orchard Heights, W. Brattleboro, Vt.

Class of 1955 (10th) — **Proctor Hall**
Mr. & Mrs. Richard Makin
13 Guilford Rd., Port Washington, N.Y.

Class of 1960 (5th) — **Proctor Hall**
Richard S. Geehr
382 Western Ave., Brattleboro, Vt.
Mrs. Donald J. Mulvey
66 Summer St., Andover, Mass.

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